

Finance Job Expected For Maurice Patterson

Maurice Patterson is expected to be named director of the Finance Department to succeed Charles M. Meriwether. Reliable sources at the Capitol said Wednesday that Patterson, the younger brother of Gov. John Patterson, was all but certain to get the \$10,000-a-year job.

The position became open Thursday when Meriwether was confirmed as a director of the Export-Import Bank by the U.S. Senate.

The 31-year-old Patterson is currently serving as assistant finance director, and has been in charge of the department in recent weeks during Meriwether's extended absence.



PATTERSON

Previously Patterson had served for some 18 months as acting state purchasing agent. However, following a recent Personnel Board examination, that job went to Patterson's assistant, Howard White.

There was speculation then that a bigger job was in store for Patterson.

Gov. Patterson at a recent press conference said the fact that Maurice was his brother would not deter him from appointing Maurice to the job.

"If I came to the conclusion that he was the best man for the job then I would appoint him," the governor said.

There was one other rumor making the rounds Thursday concerning the finance position. This report predicted that Highway Director Sam Engelhardt was being considered.

Engelhardt is currently under fire from the federal government because of his dual role as highway director and chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. This situation would be relieved should Engelhardt be named to succeed Meriwether.

Bobby Draws Gallion Blast At Centreville

CENTREVILLE — Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion Thursday night urged Alabamians to unite and continue their fight against federal usurpation of states' rights.

Gallion, an aspirant for governor, blasted U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, charging him with violating the Constitution in sending federal marshals to deal with last May's "Freedom Rider" crisis in Montgomery.

The Alabama attorney general spoke to a mass rally of the Centreville Citizens Council at the Bibb County Courthouse.

In view of the recent "Freedom Rider" invasions, Gallion said, "Alabama must look ahead at this time and be prepared to preserve the peace against racial agitation from any sources."

It must be left to Alabamians, not the U.S. Government, to decide what the state's laws shall be, he said.

Gallion denounced the segregation-testing riders and their sponsors, saying "every citizen of this state resents persons from other states coming into our midst to challenge or change our laws and customs."

"As long as I am attorney general of Alabama or hold any other state office, I will never sell out the good people of this state," he added.

Engelhardt believed out of top race

BY CHARLIE GRANGER
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19—State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, who has been strongly urged in recent weeks to run for governor next Spring, apparently has decided against making the race.

An announcement is expected to be made soon that he won't be a candidate.

It is known that letters have gone out from Walter Craig, executive assistant to the highway director, to political friends thanking them for their support and informing them Engelhardt will not make the race.

The highway director himself is remaining mum publicly, as he has during a two-month trial run by his supporters. "I haven't had any comment during the speculation thus far," he said Wednesday, "and I still have none today."

Engelhardt, a popular cabinet officer, has been backed chiefly in the preliminary campaign by Cecil Word, Scottsboro businessman and supporter of Gov. John Patterson, who headed a committee supporting him. The Centreville Press has also pushed for his candidacy.

An apparent contributing factor to the decision at this time has been Patterson's standing rule that he will not stand in the way of any cabinet members in statewide races, but when they begin running they will have to resign their administration posts.

Only other cabinet member being talked as prospective candidate for statewide office is ABC Administrator Ed Azar as a likely



ENGELHARDT

entrant for attorney general.

PATTERSON has insisted more strongly recently that he is interested in "hoeing out the row" he's started as governor and will maintain a complete "hands-off" position in next Spring's political battles.

Meanwhile, the gubernatorial race appeared to be heating up still more with an announcement expected soon from Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell that he will definitely run.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and former Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, runnerup to Patterson in 1958, make no bones about their candidacy for the No. 1 post. And although withholding public announcements, former Gov. James E. Folsom and Sen. Ryan deGraffenreid also are running hard.

Others also being talked include Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hannah, Birmingham Commissioner Eugene Connor, and State Treasurer Agnes Baggett.

In other statewide races, those mentioned most frequently include:

LIUTENANT GOVERNOR — Former Lt. Gov. James B. Allen of Gadsden, House Speaker Virgis Ashworth of Bibb County, Sen. E. B. Haltom of Lauderdale, former Rep. Pete Mathews of Clay, Frank Mizell of Montgomery and E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa.

Attorney general—Azar; Jerry Coe, an assistant attorney general; former Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston; Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Morgan; Willard Livingston, assistant attorney general; and Rep. Walter Perry Jr. of Jefferson.

Secretary of State Bettie Frink has announced she will run for state auditor and State Auditor Mary Texas Hurt Garner has announced her candidacy for state treasurer.

In the "nine-eight" statewide congressional race, a new name nropped up as a probable opponent for an incumbent congressman.

Circuit Judge Dick Emmett of Montgomery is being talked here as a foe for U. S. Rep. George Grant of the Second District. State Sen. Alton Turner of Crenshaw, Luverne attorney, is regarded as a probable candidate against Grant.

Wallace to enter governor's race

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Feb. 15 (AP)—George Wallace says he'll make another bid for the governor's office next year. The former circuit judge ran second to Gov. John Patterson in the 1953 primary.

Wallace announced his plans while in Phenix City yesterday to speak at a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting.

Connor Elected In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Veteran Public Safety Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor was swept into a sixth term in office in Tuesday's city Democratic primary election but a runoff and a possible runoff shaped up in the other two commission posts.

Returns were in early from all 162 of the city's polling places. J. T. Waggoner held a margin of more than 9,000 votes in his bid for re-election as public improvements commissioner. His closest opponent in the eight-man race, Earl Bruner, indicated that he will announce in the next day or two whether to challenge Waggoner in a runoff.

In the mayor's race front-running Tom King held a 2,200 vote lead over Arthur J. Hanes, his nearest opponent in complete returns. James Morgan did not seek re-election as mayor.

Engelhardt group pushing his gubernatorial race hopes

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 30—Seven months ahead of election day, friends of Highway Director Sam Engelhardt are pressing an all-out drive to elect him governor.

The reaction they are getting is said to be mixed. In the shower of posies that are being tossed Engelhardt's way are said to be a few brickbats.

Letters bearing Engelhardt material are pouring out from an office here reportedly leased by



SPARROW

Ralph Smith, former legal adviser to Gov. Patterson and one of the governor's closest political allies.

One of the main items in the letter is a page sheet from The Centreville Press. It contains praise for Engelhardt.

In the middle of the large sized display is a letter signed by Cecil Word, Scottsboro lumberman, former mayor of that city and brother of State Sen. Donald Word. Cecil Word is chairman of "The Engelhardt for Governor Committee."

MOST OBSERVERS are predicting that next year will break all records for political activity.

Not only is it the year when Alabama elects a governor, various state officials, legislators and quite a few local officials, but the congressional races and what could be a hectic runoff to reduce the number from nine to eight will be a big added attraction.

Also the voters will have to say "yes" or "no" on an amendment creating a State Board of Examiners for Registration. This decision will be made May 1, the same day the first Democratic primary is held.

In the governor's race, it now appears, will be former Gov. James E. Folsom, Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell, George Wallace (1958 runnerup to Gov. Patterson), Bir-

mingham Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor, State Sen. Ryan deGraffenried of Tuscaloosa, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, Engelhardt and perhaps Mrs. Agnes Baggett, state treasurer, and State Agriculture Commissioner R. C. Bamberg.

THOSE BEING talked as candidates for lieutenant governor are States Sens. E. B. Haltom Jr. of Lauderdale and Bob Kendall of Conecuh, House Speaker Virgis Ashworth of Bibb and former State Reps. Pete Mathews of Clay and Joe Dawkins of Montgomery.

Looming as probable candidates for attorney general are First Asst. Atty. Gen. Willard Livingston, son of Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston; Ed Azar, Montgomery attorney and ABC administrator; State Rep. Walter Emmett Perry Jr. of Jefferson, Birmingham lawyer, and former State Sen. Richmond Flowers, Dothan attorney and runner-up to Atty. Gen. Gallion in 1958.

Veteran State Rep. Bob Gilchrist or Morgan, attorney and chairman of the legislative cotton study committee, probably will run for state commissioner of agriculture and industries.

IF MRS. BAGGETT doesn't run for governor, she probably will qualify for secretary of state, a post she formerly held. Mrs. Mary Tex Hurt Garner, now state auditor, is expected to run for state treasurer, and Mrs. Bettye Frink, now secretary of state, has already announced she intends to run for state auditor.

Incumbents holding associate places on the Alabama Public Service Commission—Joe Foster and Miss Sibyl Pool—will seek reelection. Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan has announced his intention of running against Foster.

Former State Finance Director Ed Pepper, Ashland business man, who ran a strong race to win a runoff berth with PSC President Jack Owen last year, is considered virtually certain to run for the post occupied by Foster.

The places on the Supreme Court bench now held by Justices

Stakely and Simpson also will be filled. Both justices are expected to seek reelection.

ALL NINE incumbent congressmen are expected to qualify in next year's primaries. Chances are there will be opposition. For one, Sen. Alton Turner of Crenshaw is likely to seek nomination

in the Second District in which the veteran Rep. George Grant of Troy is serving.

Sen. Lister Hill is expected to run again in next year's primaries.

THE RECENT victory by Calhoun County wets for legal sale of alcoholic beverages was significant for at least two reasons. Not only does it mean that a county which has been legally dry since the ABC system was installed, 23 years ago, has finally decided to give the state control system a trial, but it means also that counties having more than 60 per cent of the state's total population have legalized sale of liquor.

Besides Calhoun, those counties are Baldwin, Barbour, Bullock, Covington, Creshaw, Dallas, Escambia, Greene, Henry, Houston, Jefferson, Lee, Lowndes, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Russell and Tuscaloosa.

Calhoun, which became the 21st wet county, had voted dry on five previous occasions.

YOUR STATE government continues to grow.

For the July 1-15, 1957 period 9676 were on all state payrolls. They were receiving a total of \$33,256,657 a year in salaries.

Four years later, during the same first two weeks of July, 1961, the number on the payroll was 11,751. They were receiving a total of \$46,855,029.

The number of employees in four years increased about 21 per cent and the amount paid on an annual basis increased almost 15 per cent.

THE DEPARTMENT with the biggest gain was the Highway Department. On July 15, 1957, the department had 3320 employees. Last July 15 the total was 4764.

The number of ABC Board employees increased from 724 to 808; the Conservation Department increased from 629 to 669; the Department of Corrections from 482 to 521; the Department of Education from 310 to 393; the Health Department from 288 to 309; the Department of Public Safety from 509 to 591; the Revenue Department from 535 to 578, and the Department of Pensions and Security from 943 to 978.

Patterson no help to chop-up foes

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10—At the outset of the session, that he Legislature should pass some redistricting measure. Patterson pointed out that in a "chop-up" Jefferson bill can expect help from the governor's office if the House approves the Senate-adopted measure Friday. It also is highly possible that Gov. John Patterson will take no action at all—neither signing the bill if it is approved nor vetoing it.

The governor was extra careful at a press conference here yesterday to point out that he has the alternative of allowing the bill to become law without any action.

He also reiterated his opposition to a state-at-large race to settle the congressional redistricting issue, but dodged comment on whether he would sign the "chop-up" bill if it receives House concurrence.

THOUGH HE sidestepped any definite statement on the bill, newsmen interpreted the governor's statements as meaning that his "hands-off" attitude on the controversial redistricting issue would likely continue even if a bill reaches his desk—allowing the decision of the Legislature to stand.

"I want to reserve my decision as to what I will do with a redistricting bill if one comes to my desk," he said.

"The matter is now in the hands of the Legislature and I am staying out of it. If it comes to my desk I will then have to become involved in this issue. And I want to be able to make my decision at that time."

Patterson declined comment on a modified state at-large race in which districts would nominate candidates, then statewide voters would determine which eight of the nominees would represent Alabama in Congress.

HE SAID THIS proposal, being pushed by Sen. Larry Dumas of Jefferson, would be considered as a redistricting bill rather than an all-out statewide race.

He said he still feels, as he did

at the outset of the session, that he Legislature should pass some redistricting measure.

Patterson pointed out that in a "chop-up" Jefferson bill can expect help from the governor's office if the House approves the Senate-adopted measure Friday. It also is highly possible that Gov. John Patterson will take no action at all—neither signing the bill if it is approved nor vetoing it.

"I have stayed out of this fight," the chief executive added, "because I feel that it is an issue that should be handled by the legislative branch free of pressure from the executive branch."

"I have felt it would be injurious to other programs for us to become involved in this controversy."

PATTERSON ALSO said, "I am getting a lot of wires and telegrams from Jefferson County and other places asking that Jefferson County not be divided. And the newspapers are devoting quite a bit of space to it."

"Of course, until a few days ago there was very little said by the newspapers about the 'chop-up-the-Fourth District' bill, period. I guess it depends on whose ox is getting gored."

"I think it is bad to see any district chopped up."

On one hand, Patterson pointed out, that there are arguments that Jefferson would actually be receiving more congressional representation under the "chop-up" bill and on the other, the bill "is an example of why we need to reapportion the Legislature of this state."

Later he said, "I hate to see any district chopped-up, including Jefferson County, and I am hopeful the Legislature will be able to work out some equitable and amicable solution."

HE WAS ASKED if this meant he considered the bill to quarter Jefferson unfair. "I am not projecting myself into that discussion," he emphasized.

Chop-up pressure applied in Second

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10—Several senators, especially from Second Congressional District counties, yesterday began applying pressure in an effort to force House concurrence Friday on the "chop-up Jefferson" redistricting bill.

All three of the devices used were designed to put the pressure on House members from the Second District counties.

However, reports heard here yesterday indicated a number of legislators from the Second District probably would vote against acceptance of the Senate substitute for the Ferguson-Givhan bill.

One of them, Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery, is expected to take an active part in the floor fight against concurrence.

PRESSURE Operation No. 1 yesterday was a "press release" signed by Sens. Vaughn Hill Robinson of Montgomery, Douglas Webb of Escambia, Alton Turner of Crenshaw, Bob Kendall of Conecuh and Carl Golsen of Oowndes.

Among other things, the statement contended, the senators in voting to carve up Jefferson did so in order "to save their own congressional district. The implication appeared to be that House members should vote to concur for the same reason."

Operation No. 2 was a "letter to the editor" of Pike Rep. A. L. Boyd's home town paper in Troy, and other papers in nearby areas, condemning Boyd for a recent statement by him carried by Birmingham newspapers in which he spoke up strongly in defense of Jefferson.

The piece, signed by Sen. Alton Turner, suggested that Boyd should move to Jefferson.

OPERATION NO. 3 occurred in a room adjoining the Senate Chamber late yesterday afternoon.

Sen. Turner Phoned Rep. George

Grant of the Second Congressional District, and in a loud conversation, which this reported overheard, sharply rebuked Rep. Grant for not taking an active hand in lining up support for concurrence by the House Friday.

Sen. Turner mentioned the names of two Second District representatives he thought Grant should "work on."

During the conversation with Grant in Washington, Sen. Turner called Sen. Bob Kendall to the phone to give added emphasis to the demand that Grant get busy.

Present in the room with Turner and Kendall, were several other senators from South Alabama.

Also noted in the center of the gathering was a man who has been lobbying for Rep. Andrews during the last few weeks here.

'9-8' Compromise To Elect Solons

By GROVER C. HALL JR.

Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 23—Alabama applauded adjournment of the legislature as its most popular act, held a number of city elections and prepared for a novel congressional campaign in January.

In a special session of five days that cost \$35,000 the legislature accomplished about as much as it had in a summer-long session that cost nearly a million.

THE EFFORT to redraw nine congressional districts into eight proved abortive. The final re-

ALABAMA

sult was accounted a little better than the nothing of a statewide free-for-all.

The compromise goes by the name "9-8." The prospect is that the nine incumbent congressmen will be renominated in regular district primaries. The nine will then run in a special statewide contest and the low congressman and his district will be eliminated.

This singular election process commences in January and will be entwined in the regular spring primary elections for governor and other state offices. It is without precedent in Alabama.

City elections were held from Tennessee line almost to the Gulf.

In Florence, L. L. Whitten Jr. and Howard Hickman will enter a runoff to succeed commissioner George Green, tiring.

George W. Van Tassel, part-time mayor of Tuscaloosa, won election as fulltime mayor (\$10,000) under terms of new legislation. Also victorious was Public Safety Commissioner George K. Ryan. But Finance Commissioner R. L. Lollar will have to run it off with C. Snow Hin-

ton. GUNTERVILLE: H. M. Rutland and Glenn Vaughn are running it off for commissioner.

BRIEFLY . . .

Pay ranges for 8,346 of the state's 11,125 employees were revised upward, more than 2,000 of which will receive immediate increases. . . . John Livingston, president of the Alabama Poultry Industry Association, announced a study of marketing rules for the industry calculated to prevent falling prices.

The State Department of Industrial Relations announced that employment conditions showed more improvement in August than for any other month of 1961. . . . An Auburn University wildlife specialist calculated that Alabama hunters and fishermen spent \$75,000,000 last year. . . . The Alabama Board of Corrections asked Alabamians to vote yes Dec. 2 on a \$10,000,000 bond issue for modernizing the prison system. . . . The callup of 73,000 men affects 11 units of the Alabama National Guard.

Carve-Up Bill Clears Test Vote

By BOB INGRAM

The explosive congressional redistricting bill which would carve up Jefferson County touched off a rare filibuster in the House of Representatives Friday which threatened to continue throughout the night.

The talkathon began shortly after 3 p.m., when it was apparent the carve-up Jefferson measure was headed for certain approval in the lower chamber. A crucial test vote early in the day had shown 60 House members favoring the plan, 45 against it.

With this fate in store for them, opponents of the bill resorted to the filibuster—a legislative weapon seldom used in the House because of the time limit on debate.

But despite this handicap, a spokesman for the talkers—Rep. Walter Perry of Jefferson—claimed enough participants, and enough motions to debate, to keep the session going for hours.

It was apparent late Friday night that the filibustering opponents of the measure were strong enough to continue their talking indefinitely.

This raised the possibility of a move by proponents to invoke cloture to cut off debate, but whether such drastic action would secure House approval seemed doubtful.

No less than 22 House members were participating in the filibuster. While each of them can speak only 20 minutes on each pending question, the number of such questions is practically endless.

For the first couple of hours no one raised the 10-minute rule, and several of the talkers held forth for a longer period of time.

But at 5:30 p.m. Rep. McDowell Lee of Barbour served notice that he would cite the 10-minute rule. This rule, however, is meaningless if a majority of the House votes to extend the speaker's time. This was done several times during the afternoon.

By sundown only 10 speakers had participated in the debate

on the motion to concur on the pending redistricting bill.

Rep. Jess Edwards of Jefferson led off, and was followed by Reps. Jimmy Brannon of Fayette, Hugh Locke of Jefferson, Al Goldthwaite of Montgomery, Bob Broadfoot of Lauderdale, Charles Reynolds of Chambers, Roscoe Roberts of Madison, Hugh Morrow of Jefferson, Charles Trimmier of Mobile, Al Brewer of Morgan, Holt Ras of Jefferson, A. K. Callahan of Tuscaloosa, John Hawkins of Jefferson, Jimmy Jenkins of Randolph, Tom Johnson of Tallapoosa, Bob Gilchrist of Morgan, Grandville Turner of Limestone, Bruce Dodd of Lawrence, John Murphy of Mobile, Gregory Oakley of Wilcox, Guy Owens of Crenshaw, and Perry, who was the final speaker of the first half of the first issue.

Each House member may speak twice on any pending issue, each talk not to exceed 10 minutes. At 11:10 p.m., the 23 speakers had each spoken their first 10 minutes on the first issue.

Once the talkers have completed debate on the motion to concur, a substitute motion will be offered to non-concur and call for the appointment of a conference committee. Then the 20 speakers can take off again for another shot at the mike. Next can come a non-concurrence motion without a conference committee; and then motions to carry over consideration until the 29th legislative day, 30th day, and so forth, until the 36th day, the last of the session.

The key vote on the redistricting bill came early Friday, only minutes after the House had assembled.

A king-size special order calendar was reported to the House by the Rules Committee, and it specifically declared that Senate messages—the redistricting bill—could not be considered until

the bills on special order were disposed of.

Rep. Lee immediately moved to amend the calendar whereby Senate messages would be considered first.

Rep. Perry moved to table Lee's motion, but the House refused to do so by a 57-47 vote. The House then adopted Lee's amendment, 60-45, which had the effect of bringing the carve-up Jefferson bill up for immediate consideration.

The next few minutes were devoted to several moves from the floor by opponents of the bill to delay consideration. All were unsuccessful. The House then recessed at 11:30 a.m. to hear an address by Thomas W. Martin, chairman of the Board of Alabama Power Co.

It was upon the return to work at 2:30 p.m. after the recess that the filibuster began to develop slowly. It became a real thing at 3:08 p.m., after Speaker of the House Virgis Ashworth had ruled out of order a request that journals of the lower chamber be read at length.

The pending bill, while reducing the state's congressional districts from nine to eight, not only slices up Jefferson County in a four-way split but also moves four other Alabama counties in the process.

Marengo County would be moved from the 1st to 6th district; Dallas would move from 4th to the 6th; Chambers would move from the 5th to the 3rd district, and Blount would be switched from the 7th to the 5th.

MEASURE BEATEN, 26-6

Senate Votes Down Motion To Reconsider Chop-Up Bill

By KARL PORTERA

A motion to reconsider the compromise congressional redistricting bill to quarter Jefferson County was beaten in the Senate Friday and the measure was sent to the House for final action.

Sen. Dave Archer of Madison indicated earlier in the week that he would make such a motion "in the light of the publicity against the bill and on the hopes that the Senate would want to reconsider it again."

IN VIOLATION 8-12-61

The upper chamber took its final action on the bill by voting down the motion to reconsider, 23-10-6.

Sen. Alton Turner of Crenshaw took exception to the motion by citing that it was in violation of an agreement made with three filibustering senators to end debate on the matter. He also questioned the reason why it had been held in the Senate since it was supposed to be sent to the House immediately after last Friday's session.

Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell said the bill had been held because he had been told of Archer's plan and "because any senator has the right to have a bill reconsidered, I asked the Secretary of the Senate to hold it."

"Any senator has the right to have the bill called for reconsideration before noon of the next legislative day," Boutwell declared, "This has been the policy in the past and will continue to hold true."

Turner then stated that Archer had not been a party to the agreement and therefore his action to have the bill recommitted was not violating the compromise which ended one of the longest filibusters in the history of the Legislature.

Sens. Larry Dumas of Jefferson, Bert Haltom of Lauderdale and Ryan deGraffenried of Tuscaloosa, the three who debated

Gallion Asks Reapportion Suit Ouster

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDon-

ald Gallion, warning of the danger of federal intrusion in state affairs, has called for dismissal of a suit in federal court to force reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature.

Gallion said that, though he having it brought back for consideration. He went on to say that he felt the bill was bad for the people of Alabama.

The Huntsville attorney said he was acting as a free agent and was not approached by any of the senators opposing the measure.

In closing he stated, "If the state is the loser in this ordeal, then this is something that you will have to live with and so will I."

After defeating the motion sending the bill across the hall to the House, the upper chamber turned its attention on the calendar and House messages.

He said Judge Hobart Grooms at that time observed the action would bring "serious if not fatal impairment" of state sovereignty.

The Birmingham group, in its suit, called the federal court "the last and only authority to which the people of Alabama may look for relief," saying the Legislature has shown it will not reapportion.

Here's test chop-up vote

News Capital Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Aug. 11

—Here is the House test vote on the chop-up Jefferson redistricting bill:

Those voting to table, and thus delay the redistricting bill—

Speaker Ashworth, Bibb; Bishop, Colbert; Boyd, Pike; Branyon, Fayette; Brewer, Morgan; Broadfoot, Lauderdale; Callahan, Tuscaloosa; Copeland, Etowah; Cornet, Russell; Dodd, Lawrence; Dunn, Clarke; Edwards, Jefferson; Engel, Mobile; Frank, Coosa; Gilchrist, Morgan; Butler, Goldthwaite, Montgomery; Goodwyn, Montgomery; Handy, Etowah; Hankins, Lamar; Harris, DeKalb; Harvey, Sumter; Hawkins, Jefferson; J. T. Johnson, Tallapoosa; Hardaway Johnson, Elmore; Locke, Jefferson; Long, Perry; McClendon, Chambers; Martin, Greene; Morrow, Jefferson; Murphy, Mobile; Nichols, Talladega; Oakley, Wilcox; Owens, Crenshaw; Perry, Jefferson; Pierce, Montgomery; Rast, Jefferson; Reynolds, Chambers; Reynolds, Madison; Roberts, Madison; Self, Marion; Sessions, Jefferson; Sullivan, Pickens; Trimmer, Mobile; Turner, Limestone, and Vickers, Tallapoosa

—47.

Against tabling, to facilitate action on the bill: Adams Hous-

ton; Alisa, Calhoun; Avery, Hale;

Bailey, Montgomery; Barnett,

Perry; Bassett, Pike; Bevill, of

Walker; Brannan, Baldwin; Brit-

ton, Washington; Cabiness, Jack-

son; Camp, Talladega; Casey,

Cleburne; Chambers, Henry;

Cook, Coffee; Daniel, Marengo;

Faulk, Geneva; Fergusson, Tusca-

loost; Gilmer, Dallas; Gordon,

Blount; Grant, Marengo; Gross,

Jackson; Grouby, Autauga; Guth-

rie, Cullman; Hain, Dallas;

Hardy, Dallas; Hearin, Mar-

shall; Ingram, Clay; Leonard,

Pohnson, Elmore; Jones, Cov-

ington; Jones, Monroe; Lee, Bar-

bour; Long, Lauderdale; McCor-

quodale, Clarke; McLendon, Bul-

lock; Meade, Cherokee; Merrill,

Calhoun; Meadows, Wilcox; Oden,

Franklin; Phillips, Choctaw; Pow-

ell, Bullock; Pruitt, Sumter;

Ramey, Hale; Ray, Winston;

Rogers, Macon; Rozelle, Escam-

bia; Salter, Conecuh; Shumate,

Walker; Smith, Russell; Smith,

St. Clair; Solomon, Henry;

Speaks, Chilton; Steagall, Dale;

Taylor, Butler; Thomas, Barbour; Tolbert, Lee, and Turnham, Lee.

—57

Jefferson has back to wall

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER

News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.,

Aug. 11—A grim-faced

group of "chop-up Jeffers-

son" redistricting bill foes

today carried their uphill

struggle to the House floor,

where odds appeared to be

heavily stacked against

them.

A bitter floor fight was sure to

accompany the showdown on the

bill that would partition Jefferson

County's congressional district and

let it be absorbed by four sur-

rounding districts.

Many observers say that if the

House concurs in the Senate

plan, credit can be given to the

eight congressmen outside Jef-

fer-son who have applied pres-

sure on House members from

their respective districts to vote

for the measure.

THOMAS W. MARTIN, chair-

man of the board of Alabama

Power Co., was scheduled to ad-

dress a joint session of the Leg-

islature at noon.

Both houses have proclaimed

Sunday as "Thomas W. Martin

Day" in honor of his 80th birth-

day.

Gov. John Patterson planned

a luncheon at the governor's

masion following Martin's ad-

dress.

MEANWHILE, in the crowded

corridors, aroused Jefferson Coun-

ty citizens began arriving on

Capitol Hill long before the fight

broke out.

Caravans of private cars, buses,

trains and planes—brought them

here to register protest against the

bill that would deprive Alabama's

most populous county of its con-

gressional representation.

They were hoping the show of

public sentiment, which has al-

ready sent the House into a tur-

moil, would tip the scales in

their favor.

Early this morning before the

session got under way, they ap-

peared to be short of the votes

necessary to block the Senate-

adopted bill. Actual vote counts

would have to wait until today

for the floor fight where an any-

thing-can-happen attitude pre-

valled.

U. S. Rep. George Huddleston

Jr., the man who would stand to

lose his congressional seat under

the "chop-up" bill, was here last

night huddling with leaders in

the fight to block concurrence by

the House.

"I have confidence in the

sense of justice and fair play

of the people of Alabama," he

said. "I feel that they realize

the gross inequity of the pro-

posed bill to chop up Jefferson

County.

"The way the people of Jeffers-

son County and other points over

Alabama have rallied in defense

of the Jefferson County district is

the most inspiring thing I have

ever witnessed."

FORMER COUNTY Commission

President Clarence M. Pinson, co-

chairman of the citizens commit-

tee leading the fight for preser-

vation of the Ninth District,

summed up the legislative battle

this way:

"I haven't found a single mem-

ber of the House who has told

me this is a fair bill.

"Yet many of them say they

have to vote for it because they

have had pressure from their

congressmen," said Pinson.

"It is very heartening to see

the manner in which our people

have united. And if this bill is

passed by the House we can prom-

ise emphatically that this is just

the beginning of the fight."

MEMBERS OF the Jefferson

County legislative delegation is-

ssued this last minute statement:

"We are grateful that the peo-

ple all over the state have re-

sponded so well in showing they

deplore this irresponsible 'chop-

up' and are apprehensive of its

effect on Alabama's future.

"We are thankful for the sup-

port of our loyal friends in the

Legislature."

UNDER A PLAN advanced by

House Speaker Virgis Ashworth,

an early test vote on the bill was

expected today.

He called the rules committee

together to set a lengthy special

order calendar that—if approved

by the House—would have the ef-

fect of killing the anti-Jefferson

bill.

The strategy was this: The

rules committee report would

put the priority calendar list

ahead of all House business—in-

cluding Senate messages.

The "chop-up" bill, approved

29-6 by the Senate last Friday,

was among the Senate messages.

A MOVE would then be made to

delete the Senate messages por-

tion of special order. On this mo-

tion would come a test vote on

the bill.

Those favoring approval of the

measure would vote to take it up,

rather than for postponement.

"If they vote to adopt the spe-

cial order without taking up the

redistricting bill it would mean

its opponents would have the

majority," Ashworth explained.

"That would kill it. It would

take he momentum out of it.

"Then redistricting could be

taken up again several days from

now when the Senate and House

have worked out the redistricting

problem," he said.

BY HAVING the test vote to

show them where they stand, if

the opponents of the bill find

themselves short of votes they can

then chart their course on the

floor—including such maneuvers

as filibustering.

Ashworth pointed out that "as a

representative from Bibb County

I am opposed to the bill and will

vote that way but as speaker of

the House I will remain impartial

in my rulings."

The Jefferson legislators

pledged yesterday they will not

vote to revive the Ferguson-

Givhan bill or for any other

measures to slice up congress-

sional districts.

SEVERAL lawmakers had

voiced reluctance to oppose the

"chop-up" Jefferson bill, fearing

some other redistricting bill

carving up their own districts

might be adopted.

Under a Senate agreement,

however, the door has been closed

to upper house adoption of any

other redistricting bill. When the

"chop-up" bill was hastily agreed

upon as a compromise bill by a

majority of the Senate last week,

a part of the agreement was that

no other redistricting bill would

be accepted by the Senate if the

House refused to accept the anti-

Jefferson measure.

This would leave only the pos-

sibility of some form of state-

wide race to settle the problem

of cutting the state's congress-

sional districts from nine to

eight.

This most of the congressmen

oppose.

And that opposition was defi-

nately making its weight felt

through direct telephone contacts

with many legislators. It present-

ed a major hurdle for opponents

of the "chop-up" bill.

Statewide

race favored

by Folsom

News Capital Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 11

—Despite reports that he has been

the man in the background on the

"chop-up" Jefferson bill, former

Gov. James E. Folsom declared

he favors a statewide race to settle

the issue.

Visiting with legislators here

last night, Folsom had this to say:

"I'm against cutting up any dis-

trict. I'm for a statewide race.

"I'm a small county man—I was

REGRETS UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT IN 1960

Patterson Disillusioned By JFK

The Montgomery

Gov. John Patterson conceded Tuesday that if he had it to do over again there would be some changes made before he would give his all in behalf of John Kennedy for President.

Patterson, who went all the way with JFK in '60, said if he could turn back the clock "I'd insist upon some changes and get some commitments."

Describing himself as a "disappointed Democrat," after declining to label himself a "States Rights Alabama Democrat"—Patterson said he felt the Kennedy Administration "has made some mistakes in domestic and political matters."

"The President seems to be dealing primarily with international problems and is depending upon his advisers on domestic affairs," Patterson declared. "He has gotten some bad advice, very bad advice, which is going to haunt him for a long time."

The governor suggested President Kennedy might find it "mighty hard in 1964" to get the people of Alabama to go all out for him.

Montgomery, Ala.
TURNING TO a related issue, Gov. Patterson said he favored a bill killed in the special session of the legislature which would have allowed Alabama voters to mark their ballot for the nominees for President and vice president rather than voting for presidential electors who might or might not vote for the nominees.

"It is sort of a shot in the dark now," he said, "because you never know for whom the electors will vote."

The governor revived the special session talk again Tuesday, suggesting strongly that there was a "possibility" of such a call in 1962 to consider reapportionment.

Patterson said he and his aides were already drafting a

reapportionment bill which he plans to "carry around" to the members of the legislature to seek their support.

He conceded that the outcome of a suit now pending in the U.S. Supreme Court concerning reapportionment in Tennessee "will have some bearing" on his decision about a special session, but he added he might call the lawmakers back no matter how the high court rules.

He added that a "situation might arise" whereby a special session for some subject other than reapportionment might be necessary but "I can say that reapportionment would be the most likely subject."

★ ★ ★

PATTERSON DEFENDED his action of vetoing a bill which would have required State Senate approval of any lease or contract entered into by the state which extended beyond the term of the governor in office.

The governor said the bill, rather than take leases out of politics, would in fact "put them into even more politics."

In discussing some of the long-term leases entered into by previous administration, Patterson took a mild dig at the Alabama Supreme Court. He said one such lease had been appealed to the court, adding that it has "been down there six years and they are still on the demurrers."

"I hope we live long enough to see that case settled," Patterson said.

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Patterson Regrets Haste In Supporting Kennedy

The Alabama Journal-Constitution
By GROVER C. HALL JR.
Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Journal-Constitution
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 15—Gov. John Patterson ad-

mitted himself to national and state issues, all of them prickly. Sadly but candidly, the governor expressed his regret that he had gone so far so fast in his 1960 support of President Kennedy.

Montgomery, Ala.
PATTERSON was among the pioneer partisans of the President before the nominating convention and yielded to none in his ardor and forceful support. He even swallowed his pride when candidate Kennedy made it painfully plain that he didn't want Patterson wrapped about his neck too conspicuously.

By now the governor calls himself a "disappointed Democrat." If the clock could be turned back, Patterson would "insist upon some changes and get some commitments."

"The President," Patterson reflected, "seems to be dealing primarily with international problems and is depending upon his advisers on domestic affairs. He has gotten some bad advice, very bad advice, which is going to haunt him for a long time."

And once again Patterson speculated that in the 1964 election the President was going to find it hard going in Alabama.

ALL OF THIS was taking note of the President's dispatch of federal marshals to Alabama during the "freedom rider" tumult and Patterson's collisions with Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

In that time Patterson refused to let the President get him on the phone. And the govern-

complained later that the President's brother talked to him like an office boy, and got it back in kind and degree.

Departing the subject of the executive branch of government, Patterson took note of the judicial and was equally rueful. The Supreme Court's consideration of the Tennessee case contemplating judicial reapportionment of the legislature is a tense subject as a similar Alabama case is before a district court.

"Bull" Connor May Be Next Alabama Governor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—Alabama, already burdened with a governor who has lost status because of his intemperate remarks and attitude on racial issues faces even a worse fate.

Eugene "Bull" Connor, a race-baiting Birmingham commissioner who has defied even the federal government in his insistence upon Jim Crow, may be Gov. John Patterson's successor.

Political wiseacres have begun to center new attention on Eugene Connor as a prospective candidate for governor next year, particularly since he was renominated Birmingham public safety commissioner recently by such an overwhelming margin. He polled more than 25,000 votes to win over three opponents in the first primary. They think Alabama is ripe for another backward step in race relations.

The two-fisted Connor, who is Alabama Democratic national committeeman, is already well known to state voters and a proven vote-getter, since he has already made three successful state-wide races.

He was elected national committeeman by a lop-sided margin last year when he carried all but four of Alabama's 67 counties. And he was twice elected a Democratic delegate-at-large from this state.

"LITTLE MAN, BOOMING VOICE"

And close friends of Connor, a former legislator who has made one race for governor (he ran in 1950 when Gordon Persons was elected, say the little man with the booming voice and fighting reputation very definitely is eyeing the race for governor next Spring.

They point out that Commissioner Connor, whose reputation as a segregationist is nationally known, has had numerous brushes with integrationists and has always come out on top.

Connor only recently—since his renomination for a sixth term as safety commissioner—was exonerated by Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., in Montgomery of a claim by the U.S. Department of Justice that he failed to enforce the law and provide protection for so-called "freedom riders" in Birmingham.

CLASHED FIRST IN 1948

Connor's first clash with racial integrationists occurred in 1948 when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt came to Birmingham for Southern Conference for Human Welfare sess-

ALABAMA
spectator, then as chief inspector of field activities. He went with Gov. Gordon Persons as an investigator for three months, and was then appointed director of the Public Safety Department for the remainder of Persons' term.

"I feel that my experience in both elective and appointed offices qualified me for the position I seek," Sullivan said Saturday.

"I am very grateful for the encouragement and support that I have received from throughout the state, and I shall endeavor to conduct a clean campaign and if successful I will endeavor to discharge the responsibilities of this office to the very best of my ability," he said.

Sullivan, 40, is a native of Records, Ky. He served four years in the Air Force during World War II as an air policeman.

After his term as Public Safety director, he worked two years with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, as a police consultant in 14 Southern states. He was safety director of P. C. White Truck Line for another two years.

He made his first race for public office in 1959, unseating incumbent Clyde Sellers for the police-fire commissioner's seat at City Hall. He and his wife, the former Josie Gossett of Huntsville, and their three children, live at 3622 Whiting Ave.

Seat On PSC Being Sought By Sullivan

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan will run for a seat on the Alabama Public Service Commission next year.

He announced Saturday his intention to qualify as a candidate in the May Democratic primary for associate commissioner place No. 1 now held by Joe S. Foster J., of Huntsville. The new term will begin in January 1963.

Foster was appointed to the \$11,000 APSC seat July 25, 1960, after Ralph Smith resigned to enter private law practice here.

Foster was at that time state director of Civil Defense. Smith, a former legal adviser to Gov. John Patterson, had also been appointed



SULLIVAN to the position, succeeding the late Jimmy Hitchcock.

C. C. (Jack) Owen is president of the commission and Sibyl Pool is the other associate commissioner.

Sullivan worked with the APSC from 1947 to 1951, first as an in-

ALABAMA

9 Angry Congressmen Face Risky State Election

By GROVER C. HALL JR.

Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept.

9. — The knots Alabama politics were tied in were all hard knots.

A summer-long legislature costing a million dollars adjourned without appropriating money to operate the government. So Gov. John Patterson announced a special session to accomplish that.

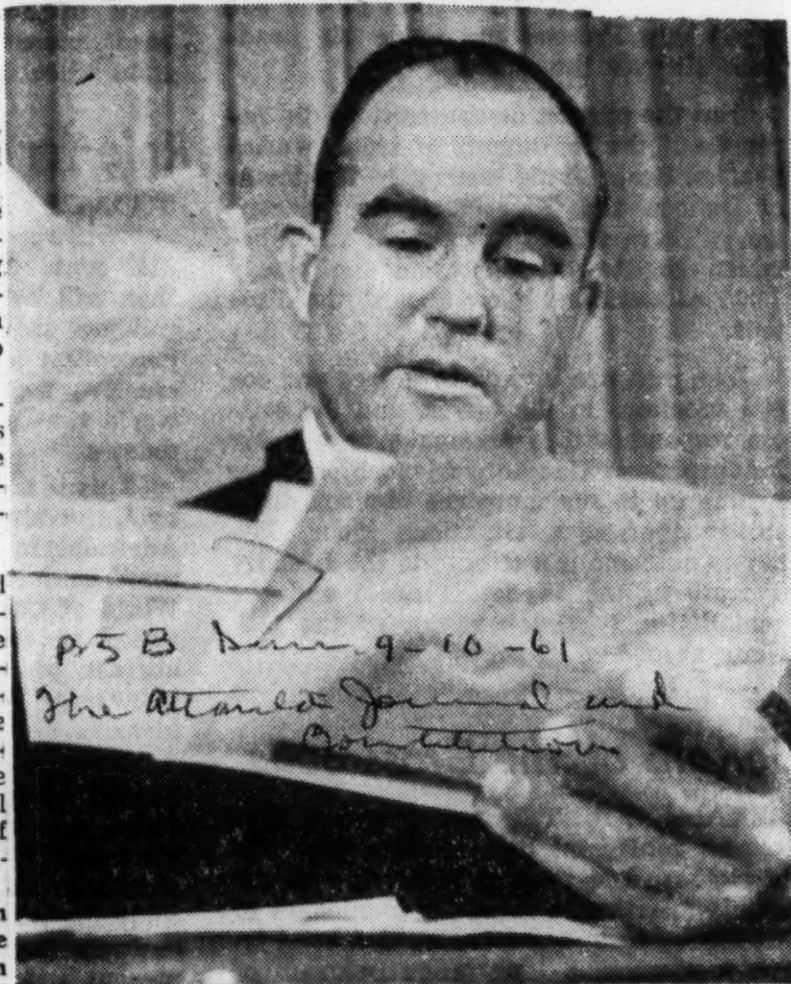
The legislature failed to redraw the congressional districts to eliminate one and the nine angry congressmen face a burdensome, hazardous state-at-large election.

GOV. PATTERSON blamed the congressmen for the deadlock which prevented passage of an appropriations bill. In language blunt and tart, the congressmen heaved it back at the governor for vetoing the redistricting bill that would have erased the 9th Congressional District, composed entirely of Birmingham and Jefferson County.

The Senate filibuster by seven senators carried through to the 36th and final day of the session which began in May. It saved the 9th District from destruction, but prevented action on the appropriation bill and all other major legislation.

As of Oct. 1, there is no appropriation to support the state's government. Gov. Patterson therefore announced that he would summon a special session to remedy this unprecedented circumstance.

"THE LAW," said Patterson, "is very clear. No money can be spent by any state employee or any state official that hasn't been appropriated by the legislature. I have made up my mind the proper way to meet this problem is calling a special session of the legislature to pass the general appropriations bill."



Associated Press Wirephoto

ALL FAVORABLE — Montgomery, Ala. — Gov. John Patterson shuffles some of the telegrams he received in a poll of legislators before he announced plans to call a special legislative session to pass an appropriations bill. He said all replies were favorable toward the move.

The governor had in mind a swift, five-day session that would act only on an appropriation bill. In fact, the session's length will not be subject to the executive's control and other legislation might be acted upon.

Meanwhile, the vexed and troubled congressmen made no secret of their dread of running statewide next spring.

A possible means of sparing the congressmen a statewide

battle royal in which they would be pitted against all comers was very cautiously advanced by Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, who is also chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The committee, Engelhardt said, had power to authorize a three-primary election process—the two normal ones by congressional districts plus a third limited to the nominees. The low man would be eliminated.

"Big Jim" Folsom, candidate for a third term as governor opened his campaign in Talladega with the observation: "Good Lord! If I'd a done as many things as I've been accused of, I'd be a great man."

... Mr. Janie H. Smitherman, operator of a Talladega ice business, announced for secretary of state. ... Opp's Company C of the 131st Armored Tank Battalion, Alabama National Guard, will be mobilized Oct. 1 for training in Death Valley, Calif. ... The mayor of Dothan, Earle C. Moody, was overwhelmingly re-elected.

Right Sign**Must Come****For Folsom**

PANAMA CITY, Fla. (UPI) —

Former Alabama Gov. James E. Folsom (Big Jim) said he will try to get his old job back next year "if the signs are right" during a brief visit here.

"If things feel good I will be coming again," Folsom said of his plans to get things done between now and Labor Day.

Big Jim's busy week was highlighted Thursday when he became a grandfather. His oldest daughter Rachel, now Mrs. Bob Litchenstein, gave birth to a daughter in New York.

Folsom served as governor of Alabama twice—1947-1951 and 1954-58. Gov. John Patterson succeeded him.

Folsom was accompanied here by his wife, two sons and Bill Stokes, a former Alabama state legislator from Elba.

Last Wednesday, Folsom said at Limestone he wasn't running for governor but "I aint gonna back down" if the people run him.

Folsom also referred to the road he had to travel to reach the annual barbecue at Limestone. He told about 200 persons here like to have rattled our teeth out. Elect me and Milt (former Sen. Milton Grisham Jr.) and put Herman (Nelson, former highway director) back down there to fix

'I WAS THE GOAT'

Dumas Holds Veto Hope On Carve-Jefferson Bill

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — State Sen. Larry Dumas says he believes there is a good chance that Gov. John Patterson will veto a bill to carve up Jefferson County among four congressional districts.

"I was simply the goat," Dumas said Sunday night in an interview. "It was the most distasteful compromise the legislature could have found," he said.

Redistricting Focus Shifts To Governor

The bill was pushed into prominence 12 days ago by Black Belt senators when it appeared that no other compromise redistricting measure could be found.

"We in Jefferson County knew such a bill was in the background, but we did not know it had taken such serious proportions until it was offered in the Senate," Dumas said.

NO OTHER COMPROMISE

"When they saw that no other compromise appeared likely, and that all other legislation apparently would be dead, they looked around and saw Jefferson County — with one senator. And they said, 'there he is, by himself. He can't filibuster long.' And that's how that compromise passed," Dumas said.

Dumas said he plans to see Patterson this week. He said he has not talked with the governor since the Senate passed the bill Aug. 4.

Dumas said the bill, if the governor did not veto or amend it, would mean that Birmingham residents would have very little voice in the election of a congressman.

The bill, as approved by the legislature, would give Jefferson county voters 32 per cent of the vote in the 4th District; 25 per

law, veto it, change it by executive amendment or let it become law without his signature.

Patterson said last week he had not decided what action he would take on the measure.

The anti-Jefferson measure which divides the state's most populous county among the adjacent 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th districts met fierce filibustering resistance led by Jefferson County legislators in both the House and the Senate, but was finally rammed through in both chambers once the outnumbered filibusters were hushed.

The measure grew out of a compromise which ended a senate filibuster against the original proposed redistricting measure to eliminate Rep. Kenneth Roberts' fourth district, placing Roberts and Congressman Albert Rains in a newly created district including seven of Rains' present counties but only four of Roberts'.

BACK INTO FOCUS

However, some Jefferson County citizens used the vote to bring the reapportionment issue back into focus.

On the heels of the House action Saturday, a group of Birmingham residents filed suit in U.S. District Court asking for state-at-large elections for all legislative seats until the Legislature reapportions itself as the State Constitution requires it to do. However, despite the fact that the law requires the House and Senate to reapportion themselves every 10 years, they have not been reapportioned since 1901.

The suit asked the federal court to order that in 1962 and every future election until the legislature reapportions the 35 members of the Senate and 106 members of the House be elected from the state at large.

However, attorneys said that if the legislature in a special session reapportions itself satisfactorily and in the limits of the constitution before the 1962 election, they would accept this in lieu of the suit.

HADN'T DECIDED

The governor will have until the following Friday to either sign the embattled measure into

Jeffco residents ask federal action

P. 1 NEWS CAPITAL BUREAU
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12 — Reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature — reshuffling representatives and senators so that all the population has an equal voice—is now in federal court.

Only minutes after the house voted to chop up the ninth Jefferson Congressional District, a suit was pushed into the U. S. court here, asking the court to do the job the Alabama Legislature has neglected since 1911.

Filed by 14 residents of Jefferson County, it asks the court to bring about reapportionment this way.

Order all candidates for the 1963 Legislature to run at large, not from their home districts.

Recognize the 35 senators and 106 representatives who get the most votes, as elected.

Keep this system in effect until the Legislature reapportions according to the Constitution—which requires that the state be divided into districts nearly equal in population, with equal representation.

Would bar election

THE SUIT ASKS the court not to allow officials to hold a legislative election until a reapportionment bill is passed.

The Alabama Constitution requires reapportionment every 10 years. Despite the Constitution and shifts in population, this hasn't been done.

This means "a minority now rules in Alabama by virtue of its control of both houses of the Legislature," the suit said.

It points out that minority rule is "contrary to the philosophy of government in the U. S. . . in which the Legislature has the power and the duty to represent the people."

Cite Lowndes

THE 14 JEFFERSON residents

Each of the two Lowndes County representatives speaks for 7706 residents. Each of the seven Jefferson County representatives speaks for 90,695 residents.

Each of the two Lowndes County representatives speaks for 7706 residents. Each of the seven Jefferson County representatives speaks for 90,695 residents.

Named defendants were Mrs. Betty Frink, secretary of state; Harrell Ammonds, Lowndes County probate judge; John A. Sankey, Montgomery County probate judge; J. Paul Meeks, Jefferson County probate judge; C. O. Vardaman, chairman of the state Republican Executive Committee; O. P. Drake, secretary of the Republican committee; Sam Engelhardt, chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee; Hobdy G. Rains, secretary of the Democratic committee; MacDonald Gallion, Alabama attorney general.

All probate judges

THE SUIT said it includes all probate judges in the state but names three as representative of the others.

Probate judges were sued because they appoint election officials, certify election results, and prepare ballots.

Secretary of State Frink was named because she receives election returns from the probate judges, and issues certificates of elections.

Both political party chairmen were named because they certify the nominees of their parties.

Gallion, the attorney general, tells state officials what the law is and what it means.

Together, the defendants operate the election machinery of Alabama.

14 who signed

THE SUIT was filed by Birmingham Atty. Charles Morgan Jr., who prepared it with Attys. George P. Taylor, Robert M. Loeb and Kenneth Howell.

The 14 Jefferson residents who signed it, in addition to Morgan and Taylor, are M. O. Sims, Fred A. Beam, Wylie Johnson, G. R. Southard, Miles S. Lee, Paul Friedman, William L. Williams, William P. Shaw Jr., Prentice W. Thomas, Richard D. Tannehill, Paul M. Byrne, David R. Baker, all are members of the Young Men's Business Club.

The action is new in Alabama, but it has been tried in other states.

A Tennessee case, filed by Nashville voters seeking reapportionment, was tossed out of a federal court, appealed to the Supreme Court, and will be reargued Oct. 9.

The Supreme Court heard the Tuskegee gerrymandering case, which was based on voter representation. It overturned Tuskegee boundaries fixed by the state.

Hope for same row

THE JEFFERSON GROUP hopes the three-judge panel they have asked for will view issue in the same light as the Tuskegee case.

Although the suit doesn't mention the redistricting vote that chopped Jefferson into four districts Saturday, it points to unequal taxation and unequal revenue distribution as effects of the imbalance in the Legislature.

The redistricting measure that was rammed into law Saturday made it because of the lack of representation in heavily populated areas, analysis shows.

Reapportionment would change this picture, and could, if brought about, change the legislative set-up in Montgomery enough to pass a new congressional redistricting law.

But backers of the reapportionment measure know they have a long, involved court fight on their hands.

The costs of the action have been assumed by the Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham.

The vote is in: What next Alabama?

THE HOUSE NOW HAS passed a bill to divide Jefferson County into four separated sections, joining them to the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts.

Additionally, Blount County is moved from the Seventh to the Fifth District to enable Albert Rains' Fifth to become contiguous to — next to — Jefferson. Marengo is moved from the First to the Sixth District. Dallas is moved from the Fourth to the Sixth, Chambers from the Fifth to the Third.

Those are the changes. Having been passed by both houses, the bill goes to the governor. Jefferson citizens reiterate that for this bill to become law, and Jefferson to be deprived of its own Washington representation, will adversely affect not only Jefferson's but the state's welfare. It further subjects the state's largest-population, most industrialized, heaviest taxpaying county to the mercies of citizens who will be in majority in adjoining districts.

Jefferson County will be still weaker in governmental affairs. This cannot but give everyone a poor estimate of how Alabama deals with its greatest producing county.

Court challenge seems certain

THE NATION OVER, URBAN areas' legislative weakness is drawing intensified attention. The State of Alabama reduces still further urban Jefferson County's political strength.

The governor may sign, veto, or return the measure to the Legislature with an executive amendment. He can alter this bill and the Legislature can either accept any gubernatorial changes or repass the bill. It cannot alter the governor's changes.

What change the governor might make is a question of maximum vagueness, considering temper of the Legislature, heat involved, and absence of specific ideas as to any alternative.

If the bill should be signed by Gov. Patterson and should become law, then challenge in the court will certainly be carried through. One suit already has been filed.

Grounds may exist for such challenge. The Supreme Court has tended to accept jurisdiction recently in pre-

viously intra-state matters. The Tennessee reapportionment case is to be reargued in October. If the Supreme Court issues a judgment in that case challenging failure since 1911 to reapportion (just as in Alabama), then a federal suit by Jefferson County could become even more important. The state could find itself embroiled in enormous legislative-judicial complexity.

PROSPECTIVE REDISTRICTING of Jefferson, if it stands, would leave Jefferson Countians the challenge of fighting for influence in each of four districts. Odds will be greatly against them. Jefferson's total registered vote, in each of the four sections to be separated, is considerably less than the registered vote in districts to which the sections would be added.

Reapportionment has been vigorously pushed by some in Jefferson. It has been paid lip service by others. Many seem never to have concerned themselves with it.

Redistricting success of those willing to make Jefferson the goat is a serious warning that we could be at the mercy of legislators in still other ways and victimized by new injustices.

Obviously it is past time for more persons, leaders as well as rank and file, to think a great deal more about this than they have to date.

Patterson county's last hope

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12—The last hope of preventing dismemberment of the ninth (Jefferson) congressional district lies with Gov. John Patterson.

The "chop-up-Jefferson" bill, rammed through both houses of the Legislature over desperate filibustering, should reach his desk Monday.

The governor was mum on the issue, but persons close to the chief executive said he would give the chop-up-Jefferson bill "very careful consideration."

Birmingham Clears House

THE MEASURE cleared the House and was ready to be sent to the governor Saturday afternoon. Its proponents earlier had stifled a 22-hour filibuster by invoking a form of cloture.

A 50-43 vote cut off debate. Then the Senate-approved bill was quickly passed in the House, 56-39.

After the House approved it, the representatives also guaranteed it would not be resurrected, voting 54-43 to refuse to reconsider the measure.

WHEN PATTERSON receives the bill Monday he will have four avenues to take:

1. An outright veto.
2. An executive amendment that could alter the bill's provisions, and send it back to the Legislature for approval.
3. Allow it to become law without his signature, by taking no action.

Final blow comes

4. Approve it, and sign it. Those persons close to the governor who were speculating on his possible course of action said he could attach an amendment radically changing provisions of the bill.

Patterson said in a press conference Wednesday he would make the decision on the measure when and if it came to his desk.

Cloture attacked

THE EXTRAORDINARY action to end the determined filibuster by 22 men who formed a minority block came amid cries the action would be hailed by such liberals as Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

"In two weeks the question of cloture will be before the U. S. Congress," said Rep. Roscoe Roberts, of Madison.

"And we all know that it is through their filibuster rights that our Southern senators have been able to prevent passage of many civil rights bills.

"Now you tell me what our Southern senators will say when they are battling cloture when Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota points out to them that the Alabama legislature took the same step on this issue.

"OUR SENATORS will no longer be able to speak of the travesty of burying minority rights," Roberts declared.

The final blow that cracked the filibuster came on a third motion by proponents, who feared that the determined minority block could stall off action on the bill for several days.

Black Belt Rep. McDowell Lee, of Barbour, moved at 10:20 a.m. to break the filibuster by invoking a form of cloture.

An earlier move by Lee, floor leader for the bill's supporters, had failed, 45-41.

House Takes Over Alabama Filibuster

Continued P. 38, Sun. 8-13-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12 (UPI)—The filibuster scene in the Alabama legislature has moved from the Senate—which saw a record 77-hour effort last week—to the House, with the same subject.

House members from Jefferson County talked Friday afternoon, through the night and into the morning in an effort to save the county as a complete congressional district.

Despite the sleepless night, opponents of the controversial "pie plan" showed no signs of weakening in their fight to preserve the state's largest county with Birmingham as its seat, from being divided among four other districts. Legislators nodded, yawned and napped on cots while the seven-man Jefferson delegation and its backers joked, sang "happy birthday" to a House clerk and occasionally discussed their views on the plan which might rob Congressman George Huddleston of his Washington political career.

Jefferson County residents jammed the Capitol Friday to protest of the carve-up bill. Most went home before midnight when it became apparent the lower chamber would not adjourn.

The carve-up plan was passed in the Senate as a compromise substitute for a bill aimed at Rep. Kenneth Roberts of Anniston.

Alabama's congressional delegation must be cut from nine to eight because of population changes reflected in the 1960 cen-

sus. Gov. John Patterson has been quoted as saying he would not veto the Jefferson County bill if it gets through the House.

Members from Jefferson and other north Alabama counties described the bill as "unfair, sickening to the stomach, a monstrosity born in anger in the Senate, a blow to the economic prosperity of Alabama."

FULBRIGHT GAINS BACKING AT HOME

Integrationist Opposition to
Him as a Cabinet Member
Aids Re-election Chances

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4—J. W. Fulbright may have been passed over for Secretary of State, but he came out of the experience with a better chance of winning re-election to the Senate next year.

Senator Fulbright had been reported a leading possibility for Secretary of State, but his chances faded after criticism from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations.

These critics pointed out that in 1956 Senator Fulbright signed the Southern Manifesto protesting the Supreme Court decision to desegrate the public schools. Moreover, they said, his identity with Arkansas and Little Rock—the scene of desegregation strife—would harm the United States' position in the colored nations of the world if he were appointed Secretary of State.

This criticism may have cost Senator Fulbright the appointment, but it enhanced his standing with his constituents.

These same constituents have given Gov. Orval E. Faubus his third and fourth terms since he assumed the role of a segregationist in the Little Rock school controversy in 1957. The Governor has been considered a likely candidate for Senator Fulbright's seat in next year's election.

Disagreed With Faubus

If Senator Fulbright has leaned too heavily toward segregation to suit his out-of-state critics, he has not been segregationist enough, to satisfy many Arkansans. For one thing, he publicly disagreed with Mr. Faubus over the Governor's handling of school desegregation in Little Rock.

It is thus ironic that the racial issue has now figured in a perceptible upswing in the Senator's popularity in Arkansas, although Senator Fulbright did not solicit this segregationist support.

At the same time that he reportedly was under considera-

tion for the Cabinet post, Senator Fulbright made a speaking tour of the state. On the tour he made a vigorous effort to answer Arkansas critics who have been saying he spend too much time on foreign affairs and not enough with the people of his state.

He pointed out that United States foreign policy was important to Arkansans, just as it was to the rest of the nation. And, he noted, he helped the Arkansas economy by working for increased exports of its surplus agricultural products.

The combination of the outside criticism and his activities on his own behalf seem to have given Senator Fulbright a much stronger position in his home state.

This may discourage Mr. Faubus from trying to take the step from the state Capitol to the Senate.

No Negro Candidate In Angel City

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — For the first time in many years declarations of intentions to run for public office ran out last week without a single Negro candidate tossing his hat in the ring.

L.A. Mayor Names Negroes To Key City Commissions

LOS ANGELES — Living up to his campaign promises to give all areas of Los Angeles community life a voice in city government, Mayor Sam W. Yorty has named an unprecedented number of Negroes to important city commissions since he took office July 1.

The Mayor's first key appointment was Atty. Everette M. Porter as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. Porter, a former member of the California Adult Authority, was chairman of the Yorty Central Campaign Committee.

This volunteer organization played a positive role in swaying the Negro vote to the new Mayor.

OTHER IMPORTANT appointments made by Yorty include Mrs. Ethel Bryant as field secretary; Mrs. Celestus King, Library Commission; Mrs. Marguerite Moore, Social Service Commission; Henri O'Bryant, Fire Commission; Norman B. Houston, Civil Service Commission; Dr. D. O. Gray, Health Commission.

The appointments of Mrs. Bryant, Mr. Houston and Mr. O'Bryant are "notable firsts" in Los Angeles' political life.

Mayor Yorty has indicated there will be additional appointments made in the immediate future. With the exception of Mrs. Bryant's position which pays nearly \$8,000 per year, the commissioners' are non-salaried. They are paid per meeting, plus expenses.

However, they act on important policy matters concerning the city, and on contracts involving expenditures of millions of dollars each year.



KEY COMMISSION—Trio of newly appointed members of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners are, left to right: Atty. Everette M. Porter, vice president; John P. Kenney, president, and Dr. Francisco Bravo. The latter is a prominent member of the Mexican-American community. Mayor Sam W. Yorty, who named the new members, retained commission members John Ferraro and Atty. Michael Kohn as holdovers from the former administration.

KENNEDY STUDIES NEW CABINET POST

New York
Expected to Ask for Urban
Department This Week—
Congress May Balk

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9—

President Kennedy is expected to ask Congress this week for legislation to create a Cabinet department of urban affairs.

The move, long expected, was recommended by one of Mr. Kennedy's task forces and has broad support. But the President's proposal may nevertheless run into difficulties on Capitol Hill.

The reason is that the man given the best chance of appointment to head the new department, if it is created, is a Negro. He is Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The urban affairs problem is one of many on what is a crowded Presidential calendar for this week. Mr. Kennedy will also send Congress a message on the Federal regulatory agencies, be host to Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany and throw out the first ball at the opening of the major league baseball season.

Appeals to Farmers

The President returned to Washington this evening from a week-end at his country home in Middleburg, Va. During the day a number of announcements were released by the White House press office.

In one, Mr. Kennedy urged all farmers who grow feed grains to consider participating in the new price support program just authorized by Congress. The program is voluntary. It offers growers of feed grains—such as corn and sorghums—higher price supports if they reduce their production.

"Members of Congress from both rural and urban sections of the country supported this program," the President pointed out in his statement, "for it provides an opportunity to improve farm income while reducing the cost of the farm program to the Federal Government, to curtail the surplus stocks of basic commodities while insuring an abundant supply of meat,

eggs and dairy products, and to provide fair and stable prices to consumers.

"Each farmer must choose for himself. But by joint action we can bring order to a chaotic segment of our economy."

Ambassadors Named

The President announced today his intention to name Edward J. Sparks, a career Foreign Service officer, as Ambassador to Uruguay. Mr. Sparks has served as Ambassador to Bolivia, Guatemala and Venezuela.

Another member of the Foreign Service, James Kedzie Penfield, will be Ambassador to Iceland. He has been Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Mr. Kennedy also asked Congress today to add \$1,905,000 to the budget of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The funds would go for new educational research projects.

A major program would be to improve the teaching of English in schools and colleges. Another project would seek ways to identify and encourage exceptionally talented students.

The President's first official performance on the baseball diamond is scheduled for 1:25 P.M. tomorrow, weather permitting. It was raining here tonight, but the forecaster said it might let up in time for the game.

The urban affairs department would be the eleventh in the Cabinet, and the first new one since the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created in 1953.

More Influence Seen

The department would include functions now exercised by the various housing agencies and perhaps some others. It would not start with any added powers, but the feeling is that

a unified agency would give the nation's fast-growing cities a more influential voice in Washington.

Mr. Kennedy could create the new department under the powers just granted him by Congress to reorganize Government agencies. A reorganization plan would go into effect unless Congress vetoed it.

But apparently the President and his advisers feel this move is so important that it should be made by legislation. President Dwight D. Eisenhower used a reorganization plan in 1953 to create the welfare unit but Congress went ahead and passed a resolution endorsing the plan.

The message on regulatory agencies will deal with the problems of delay and ineffectiveness on the part of the agencies. It will also give Mr. Kennedy's views on the much-disputed question of what is the proper relationship of an administrative agency to the President, on the one hand, and Congress on the other.

A tax message proposing steps to encourage business investment in new facilities had been expected to go to the Capitol this week. But it is now likely to be delayed because of the press of other business.

First Negro Slated For U.S. Judgeship

By James E. Clayton

Staff Reporter

Unless something unfore- Parsons, a former assistant seen arises within the next United States Attorney in few weeks, the Kennedy Ad-Chicago, has been supported ministration will soon an- for the judgeship by Sen. nounce appointment of the Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). Reports from Chicago are first Negro ever to hold a Fed- that the Federal Bureau of eral District Judgeship in the Investigation has begun an continental United States. investigation of Parsons' The man to whom that ap- background. This indicates pointment may go is James B. that the Justice Department Parsons, who was elected a has decided to recommend his judge of the Superior Court appointment unless derogatory of Cook County, Ill., last No- information is turned up. vember. Parsons is in line for one of four new judgeships in the Federal District Court in Chicago.

It is also understood that State Sen. Edward E. Northrop will probably be appointed to one of the new District judgeships in Maryland. Northrop, 50, of 9001 Clifford ave., Chevy Chase, has been Democratic leader of the State Senate since 1959.

The seats to which Northrop and Parsons may be appointed are among the 72 new judgeships which Congress created last May. The President filled the second of those yesterday when he named Lewis R. Morgan, of LaGrange, Ga., to the District Court in Northern Georgia. Morgan, 48, is a Democrat.

If Parsons' appointment goes through as now planned, he will become the 12 Negro ever to sit on any Federal court. Six have served on the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, two on the Customs Court, and four on the District Court in the Virgin Islands.

One of the former Virgin Islands judges, William H. Hastie, is the only Negro ever to sit on a Federal constitutional court. He was appointed by President Truman to the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

NEW POST IN VIEW FOR BROOKS HAYS

Times
Loser of House Seat Over
Little Rock Is in Line for
Capitol Liaison Role

New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — Brooks Hays, Democrat, whose moderate position in the Little Rock school crisis cost him his Congressional seat, will be named Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, sources close to the incoming Kennedy Administration said today.

Mr. Hays is now a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, a post to which he was appointed by President Eisenhower following his defeat in the 1958 Arkansas Congressional voting.

At the height of the Little Rock school-integration controversy in 1957 Mr. Hays, whose Congressional district included Little Rock, the Arkansas capital, was instrumental in arranging a meeting between President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval E. Faubus in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent a clash between state and Federal authority.

Loses to Write-in Candidate

In the ensuing House election he was narrowly defeated by Dale Alford, a segregationist who was a write-in candidate.

The prospective appointment of Mr. Hays recognizes that in his sixteen years in Congress he became well-known and well-liked on Capitol Hill. The primary responsibility in his new job would be to maintain liaison between the State Department and Congress and to steer the Administration's foreign policy legislation through Congress.

As a member of Congress and as a lay leader in the Southern Baptist Church Mr. Hays has had considerable experience in foreign relations. He served for seven years on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and generally supported the foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration.

A supporter of the United Nations, he served in 1955-56 as a United States delegate to the tenth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Other Job Prospects

With less than two weeks to go to inauguration President-elect John F. Kennedy was reported ready to make also several other appointments to posts of sub-cabinet rank.

Arthur Sylvester, Washington correspondent of The New York Times, was said to be in line to become Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. The primary responsibility of the office is handling the Pentagon news.

Henry H. Fowler, a Washington lawyer, and Stanley S. Surrey, a Harvard Law School professor, were reported under consideration for high posts in the Treasury Department.

Negro May

Jackson Daily News
Get Top Post

Jackson Miss.
WASHINGTON, (UPI) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was reported planning to name a Detroit Negro attorney to a top post in the agency charged with eliminating racial discrimination by government contractors.

The likely appointee is Hobart Taylor Jr., a 40-year-old prosecutor, who now heads the civil division of the Wayne county (Detroit) district attorney's office.

Thurs. 2-16-61
Johnson's office would neither confirm nor deny that he would be appointed.

Taylor, the son of a long-time Johnson political supporter in Texas, was understood to be slated for the post of executive director of the president's committee on government contracts. The vice president is chairman of the committee.

There was some speculation that Taylor might get the higher-ranking position of executive vice chairman. Neither job requires Senate confirmation.

The contracts committee was set up in 1953 by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Vice President Richard M. Nixon was chairman for eight years.

Being Considered For Labor Post

The Pittsburgh Courier
WASHINGTON (ANP) — Mrs. Dollie Lowther Robinson of Brooklyn will probably be appointed assistant director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, it was learned from a reliable source. She will assist the director, Mrs. Esther Peterson.

2-25-61
Mrs. Robinson, who is an organizer of the State, County and Municipal Workers of New York, served for a while as secretary of New York State Department of Labor.

Lyndon To Give Negro Top Post

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 25 March 3-61

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was reported Tuesday to be planning to name a Detroit Negro attorney to a top post in the agency charged with eliminating racial discrimination by government contractors.

The likely appointee is Hobart Taylor Jr., a 40-year-old prosecutor, who now heads the civil division of the Wayne County (Detroit) district attorney's office. Johnson's office would not confirm the report.

Taylor, son of a long-time Johnson political supporter in Texas, was understood to be slated for the post of executive director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The Vice President is chairman of the committee.

There was some speculation that Taylor might get the higher-ranking position of executive vice chairman. Neither job requires Senate confirmation.

The contracts committee was set up in 1953 by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, with Vice President Richard M. Nixon as chairman.

Taylor is a graduate of Howard University. He obtained his law degree from the University of Michigan. His father is a Houston businessman who has backed Johnson in his Texas races.

ward University. He obtained his law degree from the University of Michigan. His father is a Houston businessman who has backed Johnson in his Texas races.

Meriwether's Name Goes To Senate

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI) — President Kennedy today sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles M. Meriwether of Montgomery, Ala., to be a member of the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank.



NOMINATED — Charles M. Meriwether, state finance director.

that forwarding of the nomination by Kennedy meant the President was satisfied with an FBI investigation of Meriwether.

There were published reports in recent weeks that the FBI was checking into allegations that Meriwether had been involved in land speculation and also had been a prime political supporter of retired Adm. John G. Crommelin, a white supremacist and extreme right-winger.

Salinger denied recently that any special FBI investigation of Meriwether was under way, although he said it was possible an inquiry still was being made after Kennedy announced his intention to appoint Meriwether.

As for where the situation now stands, Salinger noted that "It's customary for an FBI investigation to be completed before a nomination is sent to the Senate."

\$13,730 Commerce Post For Courier Publisher

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Franklin H. Whittaker, 34, publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, was appointed Monday to a \$13,730 a year post in the Department of Commerce.

The appointment by President Kennedy makes him assistant to the department's director of public information.

His job will be to write speeches, articles and special documents for top department officials.

Some concern over the appointment was said to have been expressed, following press inquiries, in the offices of Senator Joseph S. Clark, Democratic member of the upper house from Pennsylvania, and Congressman William J. Green of Philadelphia.

It was inferred that neither politician had been requested to "clear" Mr. Whittaker from a political standpoint.

Mr. Whittaker is a native of Columbus, Ohio, a lawyer by profession. He has held his current position with The Courier for four months. Before that, he had served for almost a year as administrative assistant to Board Chairman S. B. Fuller.

FEEL NEGRO WILL GET U. S. JUDGESHIP

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Pas-
sage by the Senate of a bill to
create 73 federal judgeships spark-
ed speculation here that President
Kennedy soon will appoint one or
more Negroes to the federal ju-
diciary.

Sources close to the Kennedy Ad-
ministration supported this view as
the bill breezed through the Sen-
ate last week on a voice vote.

Only one Negro now has a life-
time appointment on the federal
bench. He is William H. Hastie of
the Court of Appeals for the third
judicial circuit in Philadelphia. He
was appointed by former President
Truman in 1949.

One Negro mentioned so far as
a probable appointee to the federal
district court is L. Howard Bennett,
Minneapolis, a friend of Sen. Hu-
bert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.
Bennett formerly served in the
Municipal Court in Minnesota. Ben-
nett formerly served in the Muni-
cipal Court in Minneapolis, but
was defeated in the 1958 elections.

In Chicago, Superior Court Judge
James B. Parsons and Atty. George
Leighton have been mentioned as
possible nominees for federal judge-
ships. The responsibility for recom-
mending these two appointees rests
upon Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-
Ill.).

Other Negroes hold federal judi-
cial posts in the Customs Court
and in the Virgin Islands. But
these are terminable. The District
Court appointment is for life.

Leighton, a native of New Bed-
ford, Mass., is regarded as highly
experienced in the legal field by
informed sources in Chicago. He
holds the A. B. degree (magna cum
laude) from Howard university
and received his law degree from
Harvard Law school.

He was first admitted to the bar
in Massachusetts. Admitted to the
Illinois Bar in 1947 he has had 14
years of law practice.

Leighton has been admitted to
practice in the Supreme Judicial
Court, Commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts; Supreme Court, State of
Illinois; U. S. District Court, North-
ern District of Illinois; U. S. Dis-
trict Court, Southern District of
Alabama; U. S. Court of Appeals,
7th Circuit; U. S. Court of Ap-
peals, 5th Circuit and the Supreme
Court of the United States.

Top D.C. Post Believed Set For a Negro

Associate White House
press secretary Andrew T.
Hatcher hinted yesterday that
President Kennedy plans to
appoint a Negro to the Dis-
trict's Board of Commission-
ers.

It's inconceivable that a
city 54 per cent Negro does
not have a Negro Commis-
sioner, and I will say that
President Kennedy is most
aware of this," Hatcher told
the Washington chapter of the
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored
People in a meeting at the
Metropolitan Baptist Church,
1225 R st. nw.

Presumably, the next open-
ing on the Board of Commis-
sioners will come this sum-
mer when the term of Robert
E. McLaughlin, a Republican,
expires.

Hatcher, one of the Presi-
dent's major Negro appoint-
tees, forecast that the Ken-
nedy Administration would
achieve so much for Negroes
in the field of civil rights that
10 years from now "the
NAACP as an organization
for civil rights may be out of
business."

He urged the organization
to begin now to shift some of
its emphasis towards new
goals, such as increasing the
economic status of Negroes,
combating juvenile delin-
quency and working toward
self-improvement of Negroes.

He said the NAACP should
keep up its campaign to have
the Administration — rather
than NAACP lawyers—prose-
cute civil rights cases, there-
by saving money that could
go toward the new fields.

The meeting was the start
of the Washington chapter's
6-week drive to increase its
membership from 12,000 to
25,000.

Clark Appointed Special Investigator

Powell Names Negro Aide

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN
WASHINGTON (ANP)—While
speaking before the Negro Ameri-
can Labor Council meeting here
last week, Congressman
Adam Clayton Powell surprised
Odell Clark by announcing from
the platform that he had been
chosen to serve as special inves-
tigator for Powell's House Com-
mittee on Education and Labor.

Clark said that the announce-
ment came as a surprise to him,
but a welcome one, since he has
been out of work for two years.

"Oh, I keep busy," said Clark.
"I do a lot of volunteer work
for the NAACP. The only time
I can tell that I am not really
employed is when the bills
come due."

He said the New York Con-
gressman had promised to do
something toward helping him
find employment, but he didn't
know what.

THE 43-YEAR-OLD, North Car-
olina-born labor leader has lived
in New York for 25 or 30 years,
he said. He worked in the per-
sonnel division of the Amal-
gamated Laundry Workers Union
for five years.

He was elected business agent
for seven years. And for 10 years
served as assistant manager,
which position is second in com-
mand. This, he added, is the high-
est position a Negro has ever
had in that union.

Clark has been engaged in
laundry business all of his work-
ing life. He started out as a de-
livery boy after school. He
worked at this job for 12 years.
Then he went into laundry work
full time and attended school at
night.

HIS LONG experience in labor
unions no doubt qualifies Clark
to do a good job in investigating
discrimination in this field.

Powell had stated in his public
address that he hoped the House
Committee on un-American Ac-
tivities would investigate the un-
American practices of racial dis-
crimination in labor unions with
the same vigor that it investigat-
ed communism in the unions.

'Name 4 Negro Experts - Powell

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell,
Democrat of New York, identified four American Negro ex-
perts on Africa whom he had asked President Kennedy to
name to the United States delegation to the United Nations.

Powell said in a radio interview
that "some black faces" in the
United Nations delegation would
help the United States in seeking
cooperation from delegates of
Asia and Africa.

• Powell said he had suggest-
ed many names to the Presi-
dent. These he identified were
Dr. Elliot Skinner, professor of
anthropology at New York
University; Dr. and Mrs. Hugh
Smythe who have just complet-
ed a report on Nigeria for
Standard University, and Dr.
Dunbar McLaren, who conduct-
ed a study of Nigeria for the
Rockefeller Foundation.

Powell said there now was only
one Negro among the 150 Ameri-
cans at the United Nations.

It is presumed he was referring
to Dr. John H. Morrow, former
Ambassador to Guinea, who was
recently designated by President
Kennedy as an alternate Ameri-
can delegate of the UN.

—More for Your Money in The Courier—

34a(2) 1961

Democratic Party Outpaced Kennedy At Polls

DEMOCRATIC

PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The Montgomery Advertiser
 By Congressional Quarterly
 WASHINGTON. Stevenson in only 70 Districts, while Nixon received a smaller share of the vote than Eisenhower in 365 Districts.

COATTAILS-IN-REVERSE may have been the crucial factor in John F. Kennedy's election to the presidency. Most newly-elected presidents carry into office with them a large number of congressional and local candidates who depend on the glamor and impact of the presidential campaign to bolster their own totals at the polls.

But Mr. Kennedy ran substantially behind the Democratic statewide and congressional tickets in every area of the nation, a special Congressional Quarterly survey, just completed, shows.

The results indicate that the personal popularity and grass-roots organizational strength of Democratic House candidates may have provided the extra ounce of Democratic party strength that put Kennedy ahead of Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the closest Presidential race since 1888.

This breakdown shows the number of districts where a presidential candidate ran behind his party's House candidate:

Jus, 3-28-61

	E.	MW.	S.	W.	Tot.
JFK behind	69	81	113	40	303
Nixon behind	51	49	7	19	126

The totals indicate that in every section of the U.S. Kennedy ran weaker compared with other Democrats than did Nixon compared with other Republicans.

Thus it appears that the strength of the Democratic Party was vital to Kennedy's victory, while Nixon won a high vote in spite of—rather than because of—the Republican Party.

In fact, Nixon's coattails may have provided the extra votes that enabled the GOP to make a net gain of 21 House seats in the 1960 elections. While Nixon was winning in 228 congressional districts, GOP candidates were winning in 174—21 more than in 1958. While Kennedy was carrying 206 House Districts, Democrats were carrying 262—21 less than in 1958.

This table shows the breakdown of Congressional Districts carried by both Kennedy and Nixon:

	E.	MW.	S.	W.	Tot.
JFK carried	76	36	70	24	206
Nixon carried	53	93	47	35	228

The other three were won by unpledged presidential electors.

In comparison to 1956, when former President Eisenhower carried 329 districts to 106 for Adlai E. Stevenson, Kennedy scored an impressive gain and Nixon slipped badly. Kennedy received a smaller percentage than

True
**Floridaian won't let
fiery cross on lawn
influence candidacy**
Port Tampa, Fla.

Sept 28-61
PORT TAMPA, Fla. — Nathaniel Cannon, a candidate for councilman, last week declared he will not let the burning of a cross on his lawn on Jan. 29 stop him from running for the office this spring.

He further made it known that there isn't any truth to reports that "I have been influenced by any of the officials of Port Tampa. . . I simply wish to serve the people."

Mr. Cannon, the father of five, is one of four litigants in a suit to desegregate Hillsborough County schools and has been active in the fight to provide better facilities for colored people for sometime.

Top State Dep't appointment urged by fair job consultants

More Negroes Sought In U.S. Foreign Service

By CLIFF MACKAY

WASHINGTON

The immediate appointment of a person of color to a top position in the State Department would do more than anything else to dramatize to young people job opportunities now available in the foreign service.

That was the agreement Wednesday of representatives of some 40 organizations invited by the department to attend an all-day conference on Equal Employment Opportunities. Five other suggestions were made.

THEY WERE:

1. More appointments in the middle and upper levels of the service.

2. Evaluate the job records of 1,064 non-whites employed by the department, 35 per cent of whom are Grade 5 or lower, to determine whether there are not some among them who could be up-graded immediately.

3. Give predominantly colored colleges an idea of the kind of courses needed to enable a candidate to pass the foreign service examination.

4. Transfer experienced foreign service personnel from other sections, such as the U. S. Information Agency, Agriculture and other departments to the foreign service diplomatic corps.

5. Share with predominantly colored colleges some of the government - assistance programs now made available to a number of Northern schools.

THE PRINCIPAL reason so few persons apply for foreign service, State Department officials were told, could be traced to the bad image the department has built up over the years in the colored community.

Opening the discussions, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, assured the delegates of the department's growing concern over its inability to recruit more colored youngsters to make the foreign service corps more representative of America.

Talking frankly, Secretary Rusk asserted that the "single heaviest burden we in the State Department have to carry on our backs during the 60's is racial discrimination here at home."

He added that the "intolerable situation right here in our national capital" embraces housing, recreation and even restaurant service for representatives of the newly emerging nations of Africa.

Undersecretary Chester Bowles, just back from the near East, regretfully admitted the State Department is paying today in its inability to attract colored persons for the mistakes it has made in past years.

Addressing the group at a luncheon session, Mr. Bowles asserted the "world situation gives an urgency to the need for a more representative service corps."

America, he said, must clear itself of the curse of racial discrimination. The biggest single need, he added, is for this nation to live up to what it professes.

Carl T. Rowan, deputy assistant secretary for public affairs, presided at the closing session.

Herman Pollack, deputy assistant secretary for personnel, William J. Crockett, assistant secretary for administration and Harris Wolford of the White House staff participated in the briefing sessions.

PARTICIPANTS IN the conference were:

Dr. William Trent, New York; John

H. Johnson, Chicago; Dr. Jerome Holland, Hampton, Va.; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, New York; Whitney Young, New York; Dr. Jesse R. Otis, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Nashville; Dr. Albert W. Dent, New Orleans; Dr. John A. Davis, New York; Miss Dorothy Height, Washington; A. Philip Randolph, New York; John Sengstacke, Chicago; George Culbertson, Pittsburgh; Saal Lesser, New York; Dr. Clarence Senior, New York; Mrs. Barrington D. Parker, Washington.

Also Dr. Jeanne Noble, New York; D. H. O'Hara Lanier, New York; Loren Miller, Los Angeles; Dr. Benjamin Mays, Atlanta; Jackie Robinson, New York; Rev. J. Oscar Lee, New York; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Washington; Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Washington; Dr. Martin Jenkins, Baltimore; Dr. Marvin Wachman, Lincoln, Pa.; Dr. Kenneth Clarke, New York; Harold B. Flemming, Washington; Dr. Charles B. Goodlett, San Francisco; Dr. Charles Wesley, Wilberforce, O.; Dr. John W. Davis, Oak Bluffs, Mass.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Cliff MacKay, Baltimore.

Also C. Rogers Wilson, Chicago; I. Gregory Newton, New York; Dr. William H. Hale, Langston, Okla.; James Hicks, New York; Howard B. Woods, St. Louis; Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, New York; Mrs. Rosa Gragg, Detroit; Miss Francisca Bou, New York; Lindsay H. White, New York.

The 3,732 Foreign Service ployes at the department, 1,064 Officers of the United States are Negroes, according to Mr. include 17 Negroes, according Pollack, but 85 per cent of the to a recent State Department Negroes are in the lower ranks, head count.

Of 1,440 Foreign Service Reserve Officers, three are Negroes, and among 3,527 members of the Foreign Service Staff, meaning secretarial and clerical personnel, 38 are Negroes.

These statistics prompted the Kennedy administration to call a Conference on Equality of Employment Opportunity here last Wednesday at which Secretary of State Rusk pledged that both he and President Kennedy strongly believe American personnel overseas should be more representative of all the American people.

Cites Discrimination Problem

Addressing about 50 Negro leaders, he described the State Department's "selfish interest" in hiring more qualified Negroes.

"The biggest single burden that we carry on our backs in our foreign relations in the 1960s is the problem of racial discrimination here at home. There is just no question about it."

Racial discrimination is not the sole cause for the shortage of Negroes in State Department jobs, according to Herman Pollack, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State For Personnel, who discussed the employment statistics at the conference.

Among 59 students from predominantly Negro colleges who took the Foreign Service exam in December 1959, not one passed, Mr. Pollack reported. The exam is scored without knowledge of the race of the persons being examined.

Department officials asked administrators of Negro schools whom they had called to this week's conference to help them determine whether top-ranking Negro students were shunning the Foreign Service exam or whether the Negro colleges were not properly preparing the students.

1,064 CS Negroes in Department Of the 4,570 civil service em-

Kennedy Seen Nominating Say Kennedy Will Name Negroes For US Judges

Norfolk Va. school.
WASHINGTON (ANP) — He was first admitted to the bar in Massachusetts. Admittance to the Illinois Bar in 1947, sparked speculation he has had 14 years of law here that President Kennedy practice.

Bar 3-18-61
More Appointments for Negroes?

President Kennedy is considering appointing some more Negroes to important positions in the Administration.

Mon. 2-20-61
In recent conferences with prominent Negroes, he discussed:

► Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, as an ambassador—possibly to Israel.

► Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary for Political Affairs, as an ambassador—possibly to Italy.

► Mrs. Ethel Payne of the AFL-CIO Political Action Committee as assistant director of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Say Kennedy May Set Negro Judges

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Passage by the Senate of a bill to create 73 Federal judgeships sparked speculation here that President Kennedy soon will appoint one or more Negroes to the federal judiciary.

Sources close to the Kennedy Administration supported this view as the bill breezed through the Senate on a voice vote.

• Only one Negro now has a lifetime appointment on the federal bench. He is William H. Hastie of the Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial Circuit in Philadelphia. He was appointed by former President Truman in 1949.

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Kansas City, Mo.
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Other Negroes hold federal judicial posts in the Customs Court and in the Virgin Islands. But these are terminable. The District Court appointment is for life.

Leighton, a native of New Bedford, Mass., is regarded as highly experienced in the legal field by informed sources in Chicago. He holds the A.B. degree (magna cum laude) from Howard university and received his law degree from Harvard Law school.

He was first admitted to the bar in Massachusetts. Admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1947, he has had 14 years of law practice.

Leighton has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Judicial Court, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Supreme Court, State of Illinois, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois; U.S. District Court, Southern District of Alabama; U.S. Court of Appeals,

7th Circuit; U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

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Poll Shows Negro Could Be President

The Pittsburgh Courier
114 Oct. 10-7-61
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINCETON, N.J.—America might, after all, really be the land in which every native-born boy can reasonably dream of becoming "Mr. President." This is on no better authority than "enlightened" public opinion.

A survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion bases this possibility, or probability, on yet another unforeseeable precedent, which reached its climax last November. This was the election of a Catholic President.

The decline in anti-Catholic sentiment as regards the presidency is also paralleled by a decline in prejudice toward two other minority groups on the national scene, Negroes and Jews.

DURING THE PAST several years the number of persons expressing opposition to a Catholic Jew for President, and Catholics President has declined from 25 per cent to 13 per cent. During the same period the sentiment concerning the Jew or Negro has changed to a marked degree.

In 1958, 62 per cent of a cross section questioned said they would vote for a Jewish nominee. In 1961 the same question got a 68 per cent favorable response.

During the same period, and for the same year, this is the result for the question: "If your party nominated a generally well-qualified man for President, and he happened to be a Negro, would you vote for him?" The results:

VOTE FOR NEGRO FOR PRESIDENT

Yes No Dec.

1958 33% 53% 9%

1961 50% 41% 9%

Persons with a college background showed more tolerance than those who attended only grade school. Younger persons showed less prejudice than older persons as regarded both the Negro or Jew as Presidential possibilities.

THE RESPONSE from college-trained persons as affected a Negro probability was 60 per cent for, and 31 per cent against. Nine

per cent declined to answer. High school, 52 per cent for, and 39 against, and grade school, 43 per cent for, and 49 per cent against.

By age group, those asked the same question responded:

Age 21 to 29 years—54 per cent yes, 34 per cent no, and 12 per cent declines. 30 to 49 years—58 per cent yes, 37 no, and 5 per cent declined, and 50 years and over 42 per cent favorable, and 48 against with 10 per cent declining to answer.

Only a slight difference was found between men and women in voting for either a Negro or Jew for President, and Catholics were more likely than Protestants to say they would vote for a Jew or Negro.

Kennedy Refuses to Pick Vandiver, Raps Pressure

Governor Expecting No Position

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

Gov. Vandiver said Tuesday he had not been offered a post in the Kennedy administration "nor do I expect any such consideration."

The governor's statement was issued prior to the release of a report that President-elect Kennedy had decided against appointing him Secretary of the Army.

Vandiver was not available for comment following publication of that report.

POLITICS SETTLES

Meanwhile, most political sources thought Georgia politics might now settle back into some sort of recognizable stance following several of the most frantic days since the gubernatorial fight of 1948.

These sources pointed out that the state had been unsure whether it would have a governor (Vandiver) or an acting governor (Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd) in the executive office when the General Assembly convenes Jan. 9.

Neither Sen. Russell nor Congressman Carl Vinson would reply publicly to the report that Kennedy had decided against the appointment because of pressure from them.

Vinson said "I know nothing in the world about" applying pressure to have Vandiver named Secretary of the Army.

RUSSELL SILENT

Russell would say nothing other than "no comment." However, he was quoted from Washington last Saturday as saying he just didn't know anything about the possible appointment and had not been consulted by Kennedy or any member of the President-elect's official family.

Vandiver, speaking before the report from Palm Beach became public, issued this statement:

"My first duty is to the people of Georgia.

"Neither I, nor any represent-

ative of mine, has talked with President-elect John F. Kennedy, nor any representative of his. No appointment has been tendered me, nor have I sought any, nor do I expect any such consideration, and it would be presumptuous indeed for me to comment further under the circumstances.

DISTINCT HONOR

"I am not unmindful of the distinct honor accorded me when my name has been mentioned in connection with a post of high responsibility."

The governor's statement clearly did not remove him from consideration at the moment.

Since the reports were published quoting authoritative sources as saying Vandiver was in line for the appointment, Georgia politics have been in a state of flux.

Byrd, who appeared to be moving toward the job of acting governor, was deluged by wires, phone calls and visitors to his Taylor County home.

GETS SUPPORT

A supporter said Byrd received declarations of support from many people who had not committed themselves on the 1962 governor's race.

Legislative sources said late Tuesday night they now believe the administration will begin to concentrate on a General Assembly program which will mark the midpoint of Vandiver's term of office.

Well-Wishers Besiege Byrd; Kennedy Silent on Vandiver

Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd was besieged Monday with well-wishers as he moved nearer the governor's office from which Gov. Vandiver will resign to become secretary of the Army.

Byrd's home in Taylor County drew politicians and voters alike in the wake of a report by The Atlanta Constitution and Journal that Vandiver will step out to join the administration of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The lieutenant governor would not comment publicly on the reports that he will become governor this month. And he adopted a cautious attitude with his supporters, telling them, "Sit tight. This thing is not over yet."

But Georgia politicians generally agreed that it is over and that Vandiver will leave the governor's office somewhere near the inauguration of Byrd on Jan. 20.

Kennedy would neither confirm nor deny reports that Vandiver will become the Army Secretary.

Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press secretary, said that "Mr. Kennedy will probably announce his choice next week."

As many as 40 persons at one time crowded into the Byrd home asking whether any appointment had been announced officially. Some 30 guests stayed for lunch.

One guest said the telephone never stayed on the hook for more than 60 seconds without ringing again.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution learned on New Year's Day from an unimpeachable source that Vandiver was the choice. Congressman Carl Vinson of Milledgeville later confirmed the selection.

Salinger told reporters at Palm Beach, Fla., that Kennedy had not asked anyone to serve as the Army secretary. The President-elect was attending the Orange Bowl football game in Miami and spoke only through the press secretary.

Vandiver could not be reached

way point in his four-year gubernatorial term. Most legislative sources expected the governor to review the highlights of his administration in the speech.

Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd, who automatically would become governor upon Vandiver's resignation, played the gracious host at his Taylor County home Monday but made no comments on the

status of the change in leadership.

Byrd reportedly was telling his well-wishers, "Sit tight. This thing is not over yet."

Vandiver's resignation would be unprecedented in modern-day Georgia history.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, his wife's uncle, first was elected to the Senate while holding office as governor. However, Russell was nearing the end of his term and a new governor was picked in the same election.

State politicians were unanimous in declining to be quoted on the situation, waiting until the change becomes official before putting themselves on the record.

Most of them agreed, however, that every indication points to an early resignation by Vandiver so that he may join the Kennedy administration as it takes office following the Jan. 20 inauguration.

Several indicated a belief it will be necessary for the General Assembly to take a short recess while Byrd prepares a legislative program.

Russell, Vinson Blamed

By W. H. LAWRENCE

(Copyright 1961, the New York Times Co.)

PALM BEACH, Fla.—President-elect John F. Kennedy, resisting strong congressional pressure, is reported to have decided Tuesday against the appointment of Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia as secretary of the Army.

Kennedy's stand, reported by well-informed sources, assumed a two-fold significance.

If Vandiver is not named, the new President will be risking future troubles with the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees—Sen. Richard B. Russell and Rep. Carl Vinson, both of Georgia. Both were backing Vandiver, and Vinson had forecast flatly for publication that he would be appointed.

LIBERALS PROTEST

On the other hand, Democratic "liberals" in the North and South had protested the suggested nomination of Vandiver, contending his solid, unrelenting support of racial segregation in the armed forces and the public schools had disqualified him to be the civilian chief of an Army that already largely has been racially integrated.

Russell and Vinson are powerful men in Congress, quite apart from the authority they wield as chairmen of the separate armed services committees. It is not improbable that they will seek to exert new pressures for Vandiver before Kennedy and his Secretary of Defense-designate, Robert S. McNamara, select a civilian Secretary of the Army.

FLAT PREDICTION

Some persons close to the President-elect thought that Vinson's flat prediction that Vandiver would be appointed—published recently in The Atlanta Constitution—was a form of pressure on the President-elect.

But Kennedy, long before his election, had made it plain that he was not a man who appre-

ciated or yielded easily to political pressures.

Winding up his Christmas and New Year's holiday in Florida,

Kennedy announced Tuesday a single official appointment. That was Charles J. Hitch of Pacific Palisades, Calif., to be assistant Secretary of Defense (controller).

Hitch, now chief of the Research Council of the Rand Corp., is author of a recently published book, "Economics of Defense in the Nuclear Age." His assignment with the Defense department will be to prepare the multi-billion-dollar budget for presentation to Congress and to advise the secretary on the rate of spending by the various branches of armed services during the year.

Hitch, who is 50, is a native of Booneville, Mo., and a graduate of Kemper Military School and the University of Arizona, with post-graduate work at Harvard College and as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England.

MISSION TO BRITAIN

During the war, he served on the economic mission to Britain, and with the planning committee of the War Production Board before being commissioned as a lieutenant in the Office of Strategic Services. He has been with the Rand Corp., engaged in secret defense work since 1948.

Wednesday, Kennedy flies to New York for several days of official consultations, broken by side trips to Washington on Friday and to Boston on Monday. He has a late afternoon date with McNamara Wednesday.

He worked on official correspondence and was in touch with political leaders by telephone Tuesday. He also played another round of golf at the Palm Beach Country Club.

CATCHING UP

Mrs. Kennedy, who has been recuperating from the birth of her second child and first son, John F. Jr., also started to catch up Tuesday with correspondence she has received since her hospitalization.

Her secretary, Mrs. Mary Gallagher of Alexandria, Va., flew here Monday night to work with Mrs. Kennedy, who will remain here while her husband flies north. He will come back for

several days before inauguration and the couple then will return to Washington for the festivities surrounding their entry into the White House.



NO "EXPECTATIONS"

Gov. Ernest Vandiver

Baptist Union Endorses Daughtery For Alderman

Terrill Hits Idea Of Only One Negro Candidate For Alderman

Attorney J. C. Daughtery got a commitment of some powerful support Tuesday for his candidacy for the Board of Aldermen for one of the positions from the Third Ward when the Atlanta Baptist Union gave its unanimous endorsement to the young lawyer.

Appearing before the body at its regular meeting, candidate Daughtery told the ministers that he was "qualified for the office and desired to serve and contribute to the progress of the city." He said there was a need for two persons to represent the two aldermanic posts in the Third Ward since a majority of the voters in that ward are members of our racial group.

Pointing out there is no need for confusion or division in the Negro community, Atty. Daughtery emphasized that no two Negroes are seeking the same position. "Politics, like law, is the will of the people," he declared and stated he was "running to win." If elected, he said, he would demean himself in such a way to reflect credit to all citizens. The audience vigorously applauded the short talk.

DR. TERRILL SPEAKS

Dr. L. M. Terrill, a member of the Union and president of the State Baptist Convention, praised Atty. Daughtery as a man able to represent "all the people." He also mentioned the candidate's Christian background and offered the motion for endorsement. He criticized the idea of supporting only one Negro for the Aldermanic Board.

Dr. W. W. Weatherspool, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, was also strong in praise for Daughtery in making a seconding talk to the motion of endorsement. He declared to seek to elect two Negroes from the Third Ward where our race is in the majority, since there are a total of 17 members on the entire board, is not asking too much.

J. H. Calhoun, local business man, spoke to the Union concerning the activities of the Atlanta Voters League. He spoke of a coming meeting which candidates will

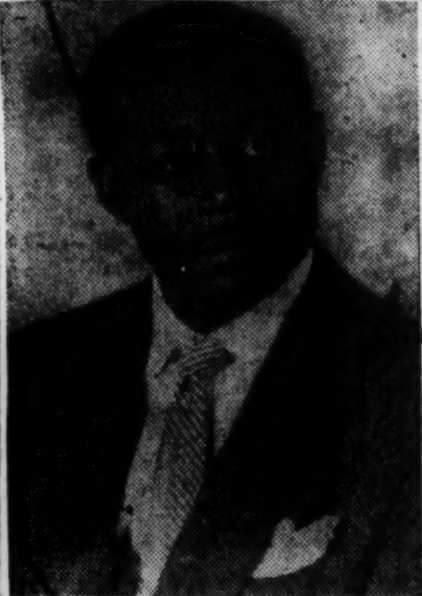
be heard and invited the ministers to attend the meeting.

Among the guests present was O. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta Daily World, who lauded the ministers for their "sound judgment in public affairs."

Also heard was Rev. Tom Kilgore, ministerial leader of New York City, who is traveling the country over in the interest of the coming session of the National Baptist Convention slated to meet in Kansas City in September. He also addressed a group of ministers at Ebenezer Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon.

Other visitors were: Rev. Thompson, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. J. C. Strickland, who became a member of the Union, and Rev. J. H. Goss, of Chicago, who now plans to reside in Atlanta.

The journal was read by the secretary, Rev. H. Bussey, while Rev. Simpson, chaplain, had charge of devotions and the Sunday School lesson was ably taught by Rev. Marcus W. Williams.



ATTORNEY J. C. DAUGHTERY

Evans, Jackson, Gilliam, Knight, Leftwich, Vickers, White, Sims, Blanchard

Egleston Vote May Haunt 9 Aldermen

BY STANLEY S. SCOTT

Undoubtedly, the ghost of the old Egleston Hospital site has lingered to play a haunting role against the nine aldermen that voted in 1960 against the conversion of this property for badly needed public housing for hundreds of uprooted Negro families, due to urban renewal.

The controversial northeast Atlanta hospital area was approved for rezoning to public housing use last year by the Aldermanic Board's Zoning Committee by a 4-1 vote. Alderman Charlie Leftwich, Fourth Ward, cast the lone dissenting vote.

Negro citizens appeared at the public hearings on Egleston and expressed a view that this land was vital for the building of 350 low rent housing units for Negroes already displaced because of multi-million dollar urban renewal projects that had caused them to relinquish their homes.

Mayor Hartsfield boldly went on record as being in favor of the Egleston site located at Forrest Road, for the building of much needed Negro housing.

When white racists sought to make a racial issue out of the planned development, it was pointed out that the area in question was surrounded on three sides by Negroes with industrial buildings on the fourth side.

ALDERMAN LEE EVANS VOTE KILLS EGLESTON

After favorable publicity from local newspapers endorsing the proposed building of low rent homes for Negroes, and public hearings with Negroes pleading for approval, the board of aldermen voted the measure down 8-9, with Lee Evans, board of alderman president, casting the deciding vote.

Ald. Evans campaigning to succeed himself in the September primary election is already attempting to explain his reasons for killing the proposed housing for displaced Negroes.

In a political rally at Tabernacle Church on Boulevard Ave. two weeks ago, Mr. Evans told the Negro audience "If you want to know why I vote for certain bills—I invite you to come to my office and ask me."

However, after hearing Atty. A. T. Walden state in a public hearing last year that, "the Egleston issue involved the basic question of allowing Negroes to be placed in already Negro areas and was of extreme importance," Evans retorted, "I do not agree with conclusions that Atlanta's race relations depend on the outcome of the Egleston vote."

Evans further stated during the 1960 hearings, "this property in my judgment is best suited for industrial purposes. Certainly it does not make good sense to convert valuable revenue producing areas to run revenue producing uses."

How the aldermen voted on the Egleston issue:

AGAINST NEGRO HOUSING IN EGLESTON COMMUNITY

LEE EVANS, JAMES E. JACKSON, ED. A. GILLIAM, WILLIAM T. KNIGHT, CHARLIE LEFTWICH, JIMMY W. VICKERS, JOHN A. WHITE, WILLIAM A. SIMS, JR. AND T. WAYNE BLANCHARD.

FOR NEGRO HOUSING

IN EGLESTON DISTRICT

L. O. MOSELEY, R. E. LEE FIELD, DOUGLAS WOOD, JACK SUMMERS, JESSE DRAPER, GOODWYN CATES, MILTON FARRIS AND HAMILTON DOUGLAS.

Alderman Douglas Woods, FOURTH WARD, speaking for the Negroes housing petition said—"If we can't put a Negro development in a Negro area, then where can we put them?" "We are standing at the crossroads of urban renewal and Negro housing," the alderman said.

Fifth Ward Alderman Hamilton Douglas told a crowded hearing that "statesmanship if not politics calls for putting the Negroes at the Egleston site."

Milton G. Farris, Seventh Ward alderman, in voting for Negro homes at Egleston said, "those persons who claimed their opposition was not based on the racial issue are hypocrites." In lashing out against the aldermen that voted against Egleston, Farris stated, "this application shows the ugly example of what two or three can do to stir up a race issue."

With aldermanic posts up for grabs in the forthcoming city primary election, the nine Board of Aldermen's refusal to rezone the Egleston property for Negro public housing, might very well cause sleepless nights for the gentlemen up until after September 13th.

Six Negroes Seek Offices In Atlanta

Mon. 8-7-61
ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Six Negroes are among the 85 candidates who have qualified for the Atlanta city primary Sept. 13. Two of the Negroes —both incumbents— are unopposed in their bids for re-election. *p. 4*

Victory in the city primary is tantamount to election. The deadline for filing for the primary passed Friday.

Rufus Clement
Rufus Clement, president of Negro Atlanta University, is unopposed in his race for a third term on the Board of Education, and Miles Amos faces no opposition in his bid for re-election to the City Executive Committee.

In the heavily-Negro 3rd Ward, Q. V. Williamson and J. C. Daugherty, both Negroes, will oppose two white incumbents for seats on the board of aldermen.

Pat Patrick, a Negro radio announcer, faces the white incumbent and one other white man for a 7th Ward seat.

A Negro minister, the Rev. R. B. Shorts, is opposed by a white man in his bid to replace another Negro retiring from the Executive Committee.

Real Estate Board *Atlanta Daily World* Endorses Williamson

Q. V. Williamson, Atlanta realtor who will oppose incumbent Jimmy Vickers for position two in the Third Ward aldermanic race, was endorsed Wednesday night by the Empire Realty Board.

The organization composed of 27 brokers overwhelmingly voted an expression of confidence for Mr. Williamson and backed it up with a \$1,000 donation towards his campaign expenses. *8-11-61*

Mr. Williamson is one of three Negroes seeking a seat on the aldermanic board. J. C. Daugherty is a candidate for position one and will oppose incumbent William T. Knight. James Patrick is opposing Milton G. Faris. *8-11-61*

The endorsement given Mr. Williamson by the Empire Realty Board was a tribute "to his sincere and unselfish service to the realists," it was disclosed. Mr. Williamson, president of Williamson Realty Company has been in the forefront of the developers of the teeming westside community.

Mr. Williamson previously had been endorsed by the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

He qualified for the race after veteran civil rights leader Atty. Austin T. Walden announced he would not run because of illness. For some months, it had been speculated that Mr. Walden might run despite his advanced age. He bowed out after his physician advised against a political race.

Atty. Walden accompanied Mr. Williamson to Executive Committee when he qualified for the aldermanic race. He apparently put his blessing on the younger man and set the stage for his campaign leading up to the Sept. 13 primary.

J. H. Calhoun, president of the Empire Realty Board, said that harmony and unity marked the meeting which resulted in the endorsement of Mr. Williamson. He said the group almost to a man voted to go down-the-line in behalf of his candidacy.

Mr. Calhoun noted that Mr. Williamson had been an intelligent and courageous leader in planning housing for Negro citizens on the westside and that such integrity would characterize his service on the aldermanic board.

As one of three aldermanic board candidates, Mr. Williamson



Q. V. WILLIAMSON

is making a bit of history. The forthcoming primary will mark the first time that six Negroes have sought elective office in Atlanta.

GEORGIA

Both Third Ward Aldermanic Candidates— Daugherty and Williamson—Deserve

Our Solid Support

Atlanta Daily World
We have heard expressed the idea that two Negroes running for both the places on the Aldermanic Board from the Third Ward would lessen the chance for either. We do not know where this fallacious notion originated, but we hope none of our citizens will fall for such talk which is aimed at confusing and dividing our voters. *8-11-61*

In the first place, there are seventeen members on the Board of Aldermen. Two Negroes on the Board would comprise less than one-eighth of the body. One-eighth representation for a race which comprises about 35 per cent of the total population is not too much. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Moreover, members of our racial group make up about 65 per cent of the population and voters in the Third Ward.

Q. V. Williamson, an able and progressive realtor, has qualified for one of the positions from the Third Ward.

Attorney J. C. Daugherty, an able and prominent attorney, has qualified for the other position from that ward.

We know these two middle-age men to be qualified and they deserve our full support.

This editorial is prompted by the following developments since qualification for candidates closed last Friday:

On that same night the Atlanta Negro Voters League endorsed the running of Mr. Williamson but did not include Atty. Daugherty and in another meeting that same night, the Atlanta Morticians, Embalmers and Practitioners Association endorsed Atty. Daugherty but did not include Mr. Williamson. Then on Tuesday at its regular meeting the influential Atlanta Negro Baptist Union unanimously endorsed Atty. Daugherty, but did not include Mr. Williamson.

Of course, we realize the endorsement of one and not including the other may be for the simple reason that the unendorsed person had not yet had the time to appear and ask for such approval and support. We believe the candidate who has gotten the endorsement of the groups named above will appear for and get such approval. We hope future endorsements will include them both.

Anyway, we believe both men are entitled to the full endorsement and support of our racial group and a sufficient number of white voters to enable their election. Only time will convince us otherwise.

Racial peace and understanding is one of the top issues in this current election and the election of two members of our racial group to the Aldermanic Board will be a big step in the direction of better mutual understanding.

This election is one of the most important elections which has occurred in the city in the history of this newspaper and we hope our leadership in general will rise to intelligently meet the situation. This is a time for unity such as we have shown in the past elections for a mayor and other city officials.

ATLANTA NEGROES WIDEN VOTE ROLE

863
Civil Rights Talk Spurred by

Their High Registration

Aug 8-20-61
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26 — A demonstration of the powerful role that increased Negro voting may play in the Southern civil rights struggle has emerged in this city's municipal election campaign.

More than 28 per cent of the 144,600 Atlantans qualified to vote in the nonpartisan primary Sept. 13 are Negroes.

As an apparent result, the chief issue being debated by a majority of the candidates is not how to maintain racial restrictions but rather how rapidly to remove them.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has sought for several months to persuade civil rights advocates to shift their emphasis from Freedom Rides and other demonstrations to registration campaigns.

The Atlanta campaign indicates that Negro voting strength can have an effect on even those issues not directly involved in a given election.

Four Negroes on Ballot

Ten Negroes will be admitted here next Wednesday to four previously white public high schools—the first desegregation at the secondary level in Georgia. Lunch-counter desegregation is scheduled to follow shortly.

Similar events elsewhere in the South have often led to racist demagoguery by aspirants for public office. But since the campaign began here, no candidate has sought to take advantage of the situation by openly fomenting interracial antagonism.

Another indication of the importance of Negro participation in elections is the presence of four members of that race on the primary ballot. One of three seeking seats on the Board of Aldermen is conceded a good chance to win. The fourth, Dr. Rufus E. Cleemnt, president of Atlanta University, has no opposition for a third term on the school board.

Residential segregation has no influence on the primary outcome here because candidates run on a city-wide, rather than a ward, basis.

Victory Nearly Certain

The nominees for mayor, vice mayor and president of the

aldermanic board, the sixteen positions on that board and the nine school board posts are virtually assured of victory to the December general election. A run-off primary will be held within nine days in races where no candidate receives a majority.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield will step down by his own choice next January after having headed the city government for twenty-two years. His success in being re-elected five times was based on his ability to draw support from the business community, the upper middle class whites in the Northside area and the Negroes.

Under his administration, the city sought to strike an acceptable balance between demands of Negroes, who make up about 38 per cent of the population,

and the willingness of whites to accede to those demands.

Two mayoral candidates, Ivan Allen Jr. and State Representative M. M. Smith, have indicated that they would continue the

policies of Mr. Hartsfield.

Seek Votes Openly

Two others, James H. Al-dredge and Charlie Brown, have said nothing that would imply any substantial departure from established policies in dealing

with racial questions. All four candidates have openly courted Negro support in their speeches, and Mr. Smith has established campaign headquarters in two

Negro areas.

The candidates have also repeatedly emphasized the need to preserve racial peace to provide a climate in which industrial expansion could continue. Only the fifth candidate, Lester Maddix, has billed himself as a segregationist. But he has markedly toned down his state-

ments on racial issues since becoming a candidate.

In the race for the Board of Aldermen, a number of candidates have said that they would vote to remove a Police Department regulation that forbids Negro policemen to arrest whites. At least six have made

this pledge in public.

Political observers here said that they had detected little adverse white reaction to this wooing of Negro voters. "People in Atlanta are conditioned to this as being one of the facts of political life," one said.

Three Qualify For Aldermanic Posts

Atlanta World
Total Of 85 Candidates
Ant 8-5-61
Will Seek City Offices

By *Atlanta* **STANLEY S. SCOTT**

An unprecedented move in the history of city of Atlanta politics took place Friday when three Negroes qualified to enter the September 13 primary as candidates for aldermen. Williams said, "I'm with him 100 per cent."

In a surprise switch, Q. V. Williamson, owner of Williamson Realty Company, filed to run for alderman from the third Ward in position two against incumbent Jimmy W. Vickers.

Several weeks ago Attorney A. T. Walden, after receiving the support of the powerful Atlanta Negro Voters League, announced his intention to become a candidate for alderman from the Third Ward to oppose Vickers.

However, Friday morning Atty. Walden accompanied Mr. Williamson to the City Executive Committee headquarters on Central Avenue and announced that he would not enter the aldermanic race because, "my physician advised against the effort involved in a political campaign. Accordingly, therefore, I shall not make the race."

ATTY. J. C. DAUGHERTY ENTERS THIRD WARD RACE

Another aldermanic candidate, Atty. J. C. Daugherty, Howard University Law School graduate who has practiced in Atlanta for the past nine years, paid his \$1,000 fee Friday afternoon to oppose William T. Knight for position one in the third Ward. Stanley P. Herndon, a white candidate is also opposing incumbent Knight.

Mr. Williams wife, Miriam, and nine-year-old daughter Maria, watched with keen interest as the candidate qualified in his attempt to become the first Negro elected as alderman in Atlanta's history. The Williams have two other children, Quenetta, 17, and Quenton, 3.

Williams announced his regrets that Mr. Walden would not be a candidate but said, "I will try and work for a democratic government." When asked to comment on her husband's entry, Mrs. Wil-

Retired Atty. Walden, in announcing his withdrawal as a candidate in the forthcoming election, said "The Voters League, which would have sponsored my candidacy, anticipating such an eventuality agreed upon Q. V. Williamson as my alternate."

Atty. Walden, 75-year-old founder and first president of the Gate City Bar Association, practiced law in the courts of Georgia for 49 years. The University of Michigan Law School graduate stated Friday morning, "I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my grateful appreciation to the hundreds of friends and acquaintances of both races who have called expressing their satisfaction that I was to be a candidate for the aldermanic board."

In requesting support for Mr. Williams, Atty. Walden said, "he represents a racial minority which constitutes more than a third of the city's population and that group has no representation whatever in the law-making body of our municipal government."

"That is an inequity which has long existed and the time has far past when it should be rectified," Walden said.

The other Negro candidate to qualify was identified as Patrick, 41, local radio announcer, who qualified to seek the aldermanic post in Ward seven, position two. Mr. Patrick was the 85th and final person to enter as a candidate in the September primary. Mr. Patrick requested the clerk to sign his name on the ballot as Pat (Alley Pat) Patrick.

NEGRO POPULATION NEEDS REPRESENTATION

Attorney Daugherty is a member of the Executive Committee



COL. A. T. WALDEN Friday announced that he would not be a candidate for alderman from the Third Ward to oppose Jimmy W. Vickers. At right, Q. V. Williamson, president of the Williamson Realty Company, watches as Walden told newsmen his physician had advised against a political effort. Mr. Williamson qualified instead of Atty. Walden to run for the Third Ward post as alderman for position two. (Photo by Perry)

of the Negro Voters League and my understanding that there are 16 aldermanic posts and 1 mayor pro tem position, I think that one Daugherty's have five boys. sixteen or one eighth of the representation on that board should be by a Negro."

Daugherty said that, "I desire to run for the board of aldermen from the third Ward after receiving many requests from citizens urging me to run."

He said, "I think that I am particularly qualified to represent a majority of the population. It is

peculiar to our segment of people." **OTHER NEGROES QUALIFY FOR RACE**

Earlier in the week Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, qualified to succeed himself on the Board of Education as a representative from the third Ward. *Ant 8-5-61*

Rev. R. B. Shorts, presiding elder of the CME Church, entered as a candidate on the Atlanta City Executive Committee, a post presently held by Atty. Walden. However, Walden announced Friday that he would not run for the committee seat this time.

Miles G. Amos, local druggist, entered as a candidate for a third Ward position on the Atlanta City Executive Committee.

A Man of Merit...
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution
Q. V. WILLIAMSON

P. 50
for Alderman - 3rd Ward - Position 2

Mon. 9-4-61
SUBJECT TO ATLANTA CITY PRIMARY-SEPTEMBER 13

Atlanta, Ga.
Q. V. Williamson, civic leader, businessman, educator and churchman, pledges to the people of Atlanta:

- Representation of which all Atlanta will be proud
- Constant endeavor to achieve the things such as Rapid Transit, New Auditorium, Convention Hall and Sportatorium that will make Atlanta a greater city.
- More capable leadership in the affairs of our city.
- His best effort at all times in behalf of all the people of Atlanta.

Q. V. WILLIAMSON

Merits Your Vote!



"It's

Q. V.
for me."



DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT

Dr. Rufus Clement Qualifies Here For Re-Election

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, is one of 51 candidates that have qualified to run in the September 13 primary election. *News 8-3-61*

Dr. Clement is seeking to succeed himself on the board of education. He has served two four-year terms on the board of education, and has been in the field of education for the past 39 years. *Atlanta Na*

When asked if he was anticipating a tough fight for reelection, Dr. Clement said, "Oh sure, I'm running scared. I take nothing for granted in politics." Other Negro candidates are expected to file for office before the Friday deadline.

34a (2) 1961

GEORGIA

5 in Mayor Race

The Atlanta Constitution
As 85 Qualify
P.1 Atlanta, Ga.

By HERMAN HANCOCK

A field of 85 political hopefuls was set for the Sept. 13 city primary after the deadline for officially qualifying had expired Friday.

A five-cornered and heated race for the mayor's office was assured with these qualifiers: Ivan Allen Jr., Lester Maddox, Charlie Brown, James E. Aldredge and M. M. (Muggsy) Smith. A sixth announced aspirant—Howell Smith—failed to qualify.

In addition to the mayoralty lineup, 41 candidates qualified for aldermanic board recess, 22 for city executive committee contests, 14 for school board seats and three for the office of vice mayor (president of the aldermanic board).

Six Negroes qualified to seek six posts in the primary—three aldermanic board races, 22 for five committee posts and one school board seat.

Two of the Negroes are unopposed: Dr. Rufus Clement, holder of the Third Ward school board post, and Miles Amos in a Third Ward executive committee spot.

Q. V. Williamson, Negro real estate operator, qualified to oppose Alderman Jimmy Vickers of the Third Ward. Williamson was accompanied to the offices of the executive committee by Atlanta Negro attorney A. T. Walden, who had indicated he would run but finally said he could not make the race because of illness.

J. C. Daugherty, Negro attorney, entered the race against veteran radio station WAOK, qualified to oppose Alderman Milton Farris of the Seventh Ward. Farris already was opposed by William L. (Bill) Martin.

The Third Ward has a large Negro population and for several years has had two members on the city executive committee—Amos and Walden. Walden did not offer for another term, and T. M. Phillips, a white entrant, and the Rev. R. B. Shorts, Negro,

seek the position.

Although all other posts are filled by a vote of the entire city, executive committee members are elected by voters of wards from which they offer.

The 85 candidates comprise the largest field in many years. They paid \$71,900 in entrance fees, which was believed sufficient to insure adequate funds for the Sept. 13 primary and any runover contests which may develop. Under the law, a candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast or must compete with the runner-up in another primary not later than 10 days from the original primary.

One candidate failed to make the deadline during the closing minutes of the qualification.

Clack Tucker, a public relations representative sought unsuccessfully to qualify as a candidate for the Eighth Ward post held by Alderman Jesse Draper, who did not ask another term. Tucker arrived shortly after the list closed.

All posts to be filled are for four-year terms beginning next January.

Others who are assured of new terms because they have no opposition are two Aldermen—L. O. Moseley, First Ward; Robert E. Lee Field, Second Ward.

Board of Education: Ed S. Cook, First Ward; Harold F. Jackson, Second Ward; Fred Shell, Fourth Ward; Elmo Holt, Sixth.

City Executive Committee: L. W. Pressley and James M. Allgood, for the two First Ward posts; George B. Sawyer, Second Ward; Carl W. Pierce, Fourth; Dr. Jack Norris, Fifth; Sol Benamy, Sixth; A. C. (Bert) Morris, Seventh; Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall, Eighth.

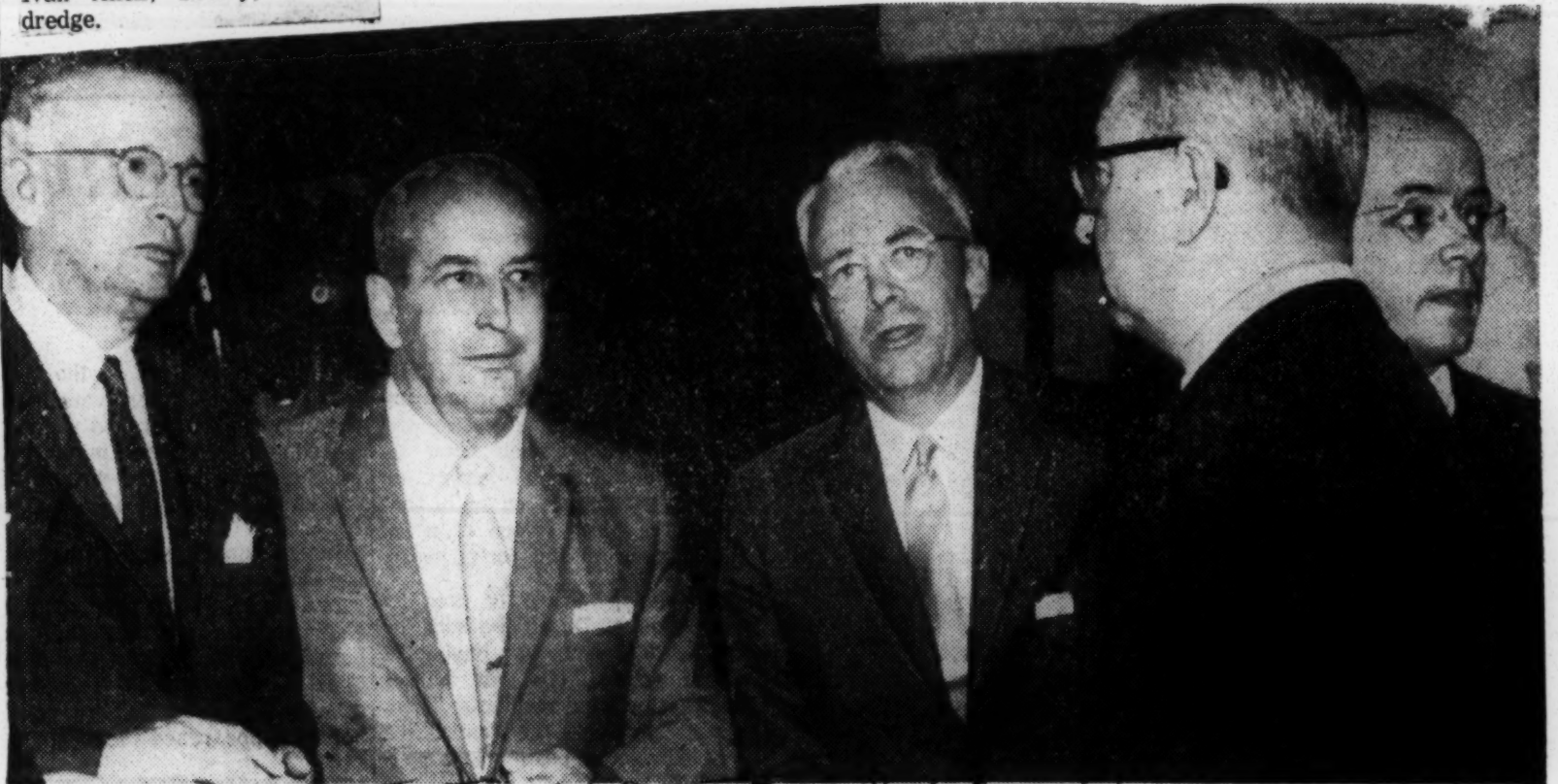
There are two aldermen and two executive committee posts from each of the city's eight wards.

Candidates Tell Views In Own Words Here

The race for mayor of Atlanta is getting up steam, and voters are becoming more eager to know their views. This opportunity will be given next week in issues of the Atlanta Constitution.

Eddie Barker will be on vacation, and the guest columnists will be the candidates for mayor. Here's the lineup for Eddie's spot on the opposite editorial page:

Monday, Muggsy Smith; Tuesday, Charlie Brown; Wednesday, Lester Maddox; Thursday, Ivan Allen; Friday, Jim Aldredge.



The Atlanta Constitution Sat. 8-5-61
 CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR WERE ALL TOGETHER FRIDAY TO HAVE PICTURES MADE

L-R: Charlie Brown, M. M. (Muggsy) Smith, Ivan Allen, Jim Aldredge, Lester Maddox in Photographic Studio at The Constitution

Staff Photo—Edna Weston

Only One Way For Atlantans To Cast Votes

The Courier 82
Oct 9-23-61
Atlanta, Ga.
By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA, Ga.—There can be only one way for some 44,000 Atlanta Negroes to vote on Friday of this week when run-off candidates Ivan Allen and Lester (Pickrick) Maddox face each other for Mayor of Atlanta, and that is for Mr. Allen over the sometimes rabid segregationist Maddox.

Neither got a majority vote in last Wednesday's primary election. Thus they face each other on Sept. 22 in the showdown fight. Most of the city's top Negro figures supported Allen although some, headed by Atty. Donald L. Hollowell (making his first political fight), backed badly defeated State Representative M. M. (Muggsy) Smith.

Smith got 15,553 votes to 37,953 for Allen, with slightly less than 49,000 being required to give victory on the first ballot. Maddox polled 20,609, surprisingly taking five boxes in the predominantly Negro Third Ward.

Three Negro candidates fared badly although real estate broker Q. V. Williamson, running for alderman from the Third Ward and endorsed by both Negro and white dailies, made a better showing than his fellow candidates.

Mr. Williamson got over 37,000 votes, while his white opponent the incumbent Jimmy Vickers received over 44,000.

Atty. J. C. Daugherty, also a Third Ward aldermanic candidate, but not against Williamson, lost his bid to his white opponent who ran up a sizeable majority over Daugherty and another white candidate.

James (Alley Pat) Patrick, aldermanic candidate from the Seventh Ward, also went down to defeat. He was opposing two white candidates, one of them Milton G. Farris, a Gulf Oil Corporation executive.

• **CONSIDERABLE** interest was generated in the election, but the Negro vote turnout was smaller than had been expected.

Five predominantly Negro precincts in the Third Ward, one in the Fourth, two in the Sixth and two in the Seventh, gave overwhelming majorities to Mr. Allen.

His campaign was managed by Miss Helen Bullard, local advertising executive, who had long served Mayor Hartsfield as his campaign manager.

All of the Negro figures named by Mayor Hartsfield in The Atlanta Story as members of his "Supreme Court on Race Relations," backed Mr. Allen. They are expected to do likewise in the run-off.

Survey Shows Many Negroes

Did Not Vote On Aldermen

Williamson Vote Of 38,860 Cited

In Atlanta 1961

Many political prognosticators prior to the Atlanta city primary election had predicted a victory for at least one of the three Negro aldermanic candidates. However, after the returns were in and all three hopefuls defeated, the question has been raised as to why.

Statistical survey of the various polling precincts reveal many facts. One such investigation shows that one Negro candidate could have won his post if all Negroes had voted for aldermanic candidates.

A study of the 12 major precincts shows that 20,615 Negroes voted for mayor in those areas with only 15,333 casting a ballot for Q. V. Williamson, who received more votes than the other two Negro candidates. Atty. J. C. Daugherty got 11,412 votes in those precincts and Pat Patrick 11,130.

The 12 precincts voting pattern further shows that the three Negro opponents received very few of the Negro votes. Which indicates that roughly 5,150 persons voted for a mayor in these precincts but did not vote for an alderman.

Williamson's opponent Jimmy Vickers received only 930 votes in the 12 precincts, Stanley Herndon and William Knight got 2,796 between them against Daugherty and Milton Farris with W. C. (Bill) Martin 4,699 in the race with Patrick.

The votes received by the white candidates added to those garnered by the Negroes indicates that approximately 15,000 ballots were cast in each aldermanic bracket.

With the loss of 5,150 votes by Williamson in the 12 precincts and approximately 3,000 more Negro votes in other precincts based on the estimate that 31,000 Negroes voted, shows a loss of 8,150 votes in the Negro community.

Candidate Williamson's final total vote was 38,860 compared to 46,730 votes received by his opponent Jimmy Vickers.

So, if Mr. Williamson could have gotten the 8,150 Negro votes to add

to his 38,860, he would have gotten a total of 47,010, which would have been sufficient to beat Vickers.

Some observers say the lengthy ballot containing 90 names caused some voters confusion and others advance other reasons, but the fact remains — one of the candidates could have been elected.

Absentee Ballot For Run-Off Is Set For Tuesday

Those wishing to vote by absentee ballot in Atlanta's run-off election September 22 are advised to waste no time in obtaining their ballots because the deadline for securing the application has been set at Sept. 19 by the City Executive Committee. Necessary steps for completion of the application have been described as time consuming, and may result in no vote at all for those who rush to file application at the last minute.

Absentee ballots are obtained at Executive Committee headquarters located at the old city-county health building at 224 Central Ave.

The Executive Committee has suggested that absentees either go by in person, telephone and ask that the application be mailed, or send someone to pick it up.

A relative or friend may fill out an application for military personnel, and a doctor's statement will be necessary in case of incapacity or illness of voter.

Mayoralty And Alderman Posts At Stake Friday

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

The issues have been clearly stated by Atlanta's mayoralty candidates in Friday's runoff election and it will be the duty of this city's citizens to determine whether a platform of racial hatred or one of liberal, progressive government will be the course for the next four years.

Avowed segregationist Lester Maddox versus Ivan Allen, Jr., who has agreed to abide by law to promote race relations, in what certainly promises to be one of the hottest races in Atlanta's modern history.

Businessman and former president of the Chamber of Commerce Allen led four other mayoralty candidates in the record voter turnout city primary September 13 garnering 38,820 votes to 20,914 for Maddox, who finished second in the race.

Front-running candidate Allen immediately received the personal endorsement of defeated mayoral aspirant Charlie Brown who ran third with 17,584 votes.

An all-time record of 103,860 voters turned out for the primary election and approximately 31,000 of those voting represented Negro ballots cast. Allen received the majority of the Negro votes with M. M. (Muggsy) Smith running second in the Negro community.

VOTERS LEAGUE PLANS MEETINGS

The Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Westside Voters League will sponsor two joint voters meetings prior to Friday's election.

The first meeting will be held at the Warren Memorial Methodist

Church, Ashby St. at Ashby Grove, Wednesday night at 7:30 and the final jointly sponsored event will be Thursday night at 7:30 at Wheat St. Baptist Church.

CONTESTED RACES IN RUNOFF ELECTION

Five other positions in Friday's showdown race will feature incumbent aldermen battling to remain in their posts and one contested aldermanic seat being fought for by two newcomers in the Eighth Ward.

Also, in the runoff Mrs. Ray (Sara) Mitchell will oppose Dan McIntyre for the vacancy on the Atlanta Board of Education created by the defeat of Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale.

The Board of Aldermen runoff ticket shapes up as follows: Sam Massell, Jr., 34, who served eight years as secretary on the City Executive Committee, will run against incumbent Lee Evans for the presidency of the Board of Aldermen.

Massell, endorsed by the Atlanta Negro Voters League, received 40,909 votes while Evans trailed with 33,056. Evans cast the deciding vote to kill Negro low-rent housing in the Egleston area, and has declared "the Negro bloc vote is trying to oust me."

Sixth Ward, position 1, Ald. T. Wayne Blanchard will be running against Richard Freeman, Republican, who got 26,805 votes to 27,058

SEPTEMBER

in the five-man race. Blanchard also voted against Negro housing at Egleston and did not receive Voters League endorsement.

In the Seventh Ward, position two slot, incumbent Milton Farris will battle W. L. (Bill) Martin. Farris polled 41,082 votes and Martin received 24,782 in a three-man race that included Negro, Pat Patrick with 17,334 votes.

Two political newcomers, Rodney Cook and Joe Salem will face each other for retiring Alderman Jesse Draper's Eighth Ward, position one job. Cook got 34,944 votes against 17,413 for Salem in the city primary last week.

Allen Wins Backing Of Muggsy Smith

By MARION GAINES

M. M. (Muggsy) Smith, who ran fourth in last Wednesday's primary, endorsed Ivan Alein Jr. for mayor Monday in Allen's upcoming runoff with Lester Maddox.

State Rep. Smith, who polled 15,801 votes in the primary, became the second of the three defeated mayoralty candidates to come out for Allen in Friday's runoff election. Charlie Brown said last week that he personally will vote for Allen.

A STEP FURTHER

Smith went a step further than Brown. He said he feels that those who voted for him would do well to "cast their vote next Friday for Mr. Allen."

Smith declared that he "must favor the stand" of Allen inasmuch as he (Smith) is "in favor of law and order" and has "a sincere desire to see education continue uninterruptedly . . ."

Declaring himself "most grateful" for Smith's support, Allen said that "it is the mark of a man and the mark of a statesman to rise above political differences when the fate of Atlanta is in the balance."

Allen said he was grateful to Smith "not only for his endorsement but also for his support in asking that those people who voted for him now vote for me . . ."

USUAL STATURE

He said that Smith has "transcended any past differences . . . with his usual stature, consideration and desire to help in building Atlanta."

Jim Aldredge, who placed fifth in the primary, already has said that he does not intend to publicly endorse either Allen or Maddox.

Political newcomer Richard Freeman, meanwhile, picked up the support of one of his defeated opponents in his Sixth Ward Aldermanic board runoff with incumbent T. Wayne Blanchard.

James P. Wesberry Jr., who ran fourth in the five-man race

Georgia comply with this end. I would say here that both Mr. Allen and Mr. Maddox seem sincere in their beliefs, although this has meant a change in some of Mr. Allen's thinking. However, the problem now is what is best for Atlanta. Shall hatred and defiance take the place of reason or shall an orderly transition occur?

"Since I am wholeheartedly in favor of law and order, have a sincere desire to see education continue uninterruptedly in Georgia, and do not want to see strife and discord in our community, I must favor the stand of Mr. Ivan Allen Jr. To this end, I pledge my best efforts, and while I do not think it the prerogative of anyone to tell people how to cast their ballots, I think that those who voted for me in the primary would do well to consider the foregoing statement, and cast their vote next Friday for Mr. Allen.

"In closing, I would like to thank the 15,801 citizens who voted for me. Also, those devoted friends who worked untiringly in my campaign. To know these people has been my greatest privilege and I shall never forget them. I pledge to the next mayor my very best efforts as a legislator, and together we shall see Atlanta rise to greater and nobler heights."

LIGHTS ON

The Chamber is asking that Atlantans drive with their lights on all day Friday as a reminder that "good government is the responsibility of its citizens."

Rep. Smith, who clashed with Allen rather heatedly in the closing stages of the mayoral campaign, issued this statement:

"We have seen a hard and bitter campaign come to its first conclusion. Two candidates have proven successful and are now engaged in a runoff for the position of mayor. The citizens have spoken rather emphatically, and these two men far outstripped the other candidates, including myself.

"So be it. While I fought hard to win this election, I bow to the will of the electorate.

"A great issue remains. The fundamental difference in the two men is their basic philosophies concerning the future progress of Atlanta, and an orderly social transition that will affect all citizens, and insure human dignity and respect.

HATRED OR ORDER?

"My premise has always been to keep the schools of Georgia open and solvent. The Legislature has changed its own laws to

Atlanta Mayoralty Holds Racial Key

By Joseph H. Baird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, drenched by the Atlanta Negro Voters League. The future of Atlanta's race relations has received unex-

pected emphasis in the city's mayoralty race, as Ivan Allen Jr. and Lester Maddox face each other in a run-off scheduled Sept. 22. They were two high candidates among five for whom Atlantans cast a total of 101,000 votes Wednesday.

Mr. Allen, former president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, was one of the leaders who negotiated to end the "sit-ins" here by an arrangement under which some restaurants and lunch counters will be integrated later in the fall.

Mr. Maddox, long an ardent segregationist, is one of the three leaders of Georgians unwilling to surrender, a bellicose traditionalist group.

Hartsfield Backs Allen

The winner will occupy the chair in City Hall which Mayor William B. Hartsfield has occupied for a quarter of a century. He will retire Jan. 1 after a career devoted to improving relations between Atlanta's white and Negro citizens. Mr. Hartsfield has predicted a victory for Mr. Allen.

Defeated mayoralty candidates were State Sen. Charlie Brown, State Rep. M. M. (Mugsy) Smith, and Fulton County Commissioner Jim Aldredge, who finished in that order. None has announced yet whether he will throw his support to Mr. Allen or Mr. Maddox.

View Changed

Although Mr. Maddox soft-pedaled the racial issue during his campaign and sought votes mainly by promising a greater commercial future for Atlanta, he has in former years opposed virtually every effort of the Negro race to improve its legal, social, and educational status in Georgia. His racial views were made known in paid newspaper advertisements of a restaurant he owns.

While Mr. Allen at one time opposed any integration of Georgia schools, he told voters that he had changed his point of view since acquiring a "so-

None of the three Negro candidates who sought seats on the board of aldermen was victorious, although one, Q. V. Williamson, Negro realtor running in the third ward, piled up 39,091 ballots against the white incumbent, Jimmy Vickers, who received 46,518.

Running in another position in the same ward, J. C. Daugherty, Negro attorney, received 21,657 votes to 49,046 for veteran alderman William T. Knight.

In the seventh ward Pat Patrick, Negro radio announcer with 17,201 votes, was defeated by incumbent Alderman Milton Farris.

Atlanta Negroes retain their representation on the Board of Education, where Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, was renominated without opposition.

So far as Atlanta is concerned, the school-integration peacefully accomplished on Aug. 31. But friendly race relations in other areas remain of paramount importance in a city with a population which is about 35 per cent Negro.

"The run-off race for Mayor between Ivan Allen Jr. and Lester Maddox looms as a showdown over how Atlanta will best cope with its racial problems in the next four years," the Atlanta Journal observed Thursday.

Mr. Allen, along with other mayoralty candidates, has ardently wooed Atlanta's 40,000 Negro voters. Even Mr. Maddox said that Negro voters should cast their ballots for him because he was the only candidate who has "told them the truth."

In the final count Mr. Allen, who received strong backing from the city's "big business" element, received 38,820 votes, or more than a third of the total cast. Mr. Maddox got 20,765, trailing the leader by some 18,000 voters.

However, under Atlanta's primary election laws a candidate must receive a clear-cut majority (50 per cent plus one of all votes cast) to win, and Mr. Allen fell 13,000 to 14,000 votes short of that. The law provides that if no candidate receives a majority, a run-off between the two highest shall be held within 10 days after the first election.

Most political observers here pick Mr. Allen to win. Assuming that the same voters who backed Mr. Allen and Mr. Maddox originally repeat their ballots Sept. 22, the former will start with an advantage of 18,000—which would assure his nomination if they split the Brown-Smith-Aldredge votes on a 50-50 basis.

It is expected that Mr. Allen will fall heir to nearly all the Negro ballots cast originally for one of the three losers as well as a large share of the losing trio's white votes. But Mr. Maddox's followers are mostly dedicated segregationists who will work hard during the next eight days in an effort to assure his victory.

RACE POLICY TEST

SET FOR ATLANTA

p. 4
Run-Off Will Pit Moderate

Against Segregationist

The New York Times
By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 14—The court-ordered desegregation lines were drawn today for a test of political strength between segregationists and racial moderates in a Mayoral run-off election Sept. 22.

Ivan Allen Jr., former president of the Chamber of Commerce, emerged from yesterday's balloting as the winner with 38,820 votes of the record 101,610 cast.

Because he failed to receive a majority in the five-man race, he must face the runner-up, Lester Maddox, a restaurant operator. Mr. Maddox polled 20,914 votes.

The other candidates were State Senator Charlie Brown, 17,584 votes; State Republican M. M. Smith, 15,801, and James Aldredge, Fulton County (Atlanta) Commissioner, 8,491.

Mr. Allen, once a staunch conservative, modified his views on the desegregation issue before entering the campaign. He advocated the policies of gradualism and moderation followed by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who will retire by choice next January.

Prediction of Victory

The Mayor predicted that Mr. Allen would win the run-off.

Mr. Maddox is a militant segregationist. Before the race, he headed Georgians Unwilling to Surrender, whose membership consisted largely of white-supremacists. He soft-pedaled the racial issue in his speeches.

Representative Smith took the most liberal approach to the question of racial change. Nevertheless, he drew only 30 per cent of the votes in predominantly Negro wards, while Mr. Allen received roughly 60 per cent.

Political observers said the reason lay in the dominance of the powerful conservative coalition of white and Negro business men who kept Mr. Hartsfield in office for more than two decades.

This group effectively countered efforts of the younger, more militant, Negroes to throw full backing to Mr. Smith.

Aldermanic Results

The influence for gradualism exerted by this faction also was reflected in the outcome of the

elections for the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Education.

The three Negroes who were aldermanic candidates, all of whom must run on a city-wide basis, were defeated. However, one of them, Q. V. Williamson, received 39,091 votes to 46,518 for the incumbent, James Vickers.

Furthermore, seven of the eight members of the Board of Education, which carried out the court-ordered desegregation there recently, were returned to office. The only Negro member, Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, had no opposition.

Lee Evans, Vice Mayor and president of the Board of Aldermen, was forced into a run-off against Sam Massell Jr. Mr. Evans trailed badly in Negro precincts. He cast a tie-breaking vote that brought the defeat of a Negro housing project recently.

BROWN PLEDGES BI-RACIAL GROUP IF ELECTED MAYOR

Also Stands For Continued Public Education, No Increases In Taxes

State Senator Charlie Brown in formally announcing his candidacy for mayor of Atlanta, the million-plus capital of Georgia, nailed down a willingness to assume the most exacting job in the South. The 57-year-old legislator and businessman nevertheless committed himself to the task of making Atlanta an even greater city.



SENATOR CHARLIE BROWN

Sen. Brown, president of Pickett-Brown Manufacturing Co., has served in the Georgia Legislature with distinction, and promises to do likewise if elected as mayor of "the greatest, warmest, busiest city in the nation."

Towards this end, Mr. Brown has committed himself to uninterrupted public education, a bi-racial committee, no increase in taxes, concern for city employees' wages, completion of expressways, continuation of urban renewal, planning for more park and recreational facilities, rapid transit, and a new auditorium.

Sen. Brown unequivocally vowed support of uninterrupted public education and cited that he had "consistently refused to play politics with our school children."

"I have worked quietly and deliberately towards a solution of this critical problem," Sen. Brown insisted, — and the "1961 Legislature

passed laws which will assure us that our children will receive public education."

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE
A bi-racial committee was proposed by Sen. Brown, who in his announcement speech noted:

"I believe in the sense of fairness and justice of every citizen of this city regardless of his station in life. And because of this belief, I intend to appoint a bi-racial committee."

"This committee will be composed of citizens personally concerned with these problems, citizens who will meet regularly to discuss problems and to avoid problems before they arise."

"This committee will be composed of citizens personally concerned with these problems."

NO ADDITIONAL TAXES

On taxes, Sen. Brown pledged he would "veto any ordinance, and will use my influence to defeat any attempt by any person or group, to increase city taxes on your home during the next four years as your mayor."

Wages of city employees were scrutinized in Sen. Brown's announcement. He emphasized, "I pledge every means at my command to put this expressway into high gear and expedite its early completion."

OWED FUTURE PLANNING

Future planning for Atlanta was termed a necessity. "Our planning," Sen. Brown noted, "must be far-sighted and as complete and comprehensive as available information can make it. We must not be caught, as we have been, in the past without adequate provision for the tremendous growth of our city."

He urged continuation of the urban renewal program, but added that first consideration should be given to the re-housing of those displaced.

Sen. Brown called for proper planning to assure that industrial growth does not choke out available space for parks and recreation facilities.

cilities.

Careful study, he said, would also be given to a rapid transit system for Atlanta, but asked a survey of alternate methods, noting that the transportation method, as well as the financial problem connected with it, must be met.

SUPPORTS NEW AUDITORIUM

A commitment to make Atlanta a "convention city" was made by Sen. Brown, in envisioning a new auditorium that will meet the needs of a city of millions. He also listed a music hall as one of the city's requisites, as well as a stadium and sports arena.

The forthcoming mayoralty race has three announced candidates: Fulton Commissioner James H. Aldredge, State Rep. M. Smith and former county commissioner, R. L. (Shirley) Doyal.

LISTS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

In announcing his candidacy, Sen. Brown called attention to the fact that he had served eight years as County Commissioner, and the past five years as state senator.

"These experiences," he said, "have given me wide knowledge of city government, and an insight into its problems and needs."

"The leader of our city must not be a political novice. The importance of the office of mayor demands previous political experience. This office must be filled by one capable of cooperating with the leaders of all the units of government which affects the citizens of Atlanta," he said.

For Federal Judgeship Dixie Negroes Fear If Ga.'s Vandiver Is Kennedy Choice

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Courier has learned from a very reliable source that Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver is slated to get a Federal Judge post under the new expansion program of the Federal Judiciary recommended by President Kennedy and enacted by Congress.

The segregationist of Georgia is due to be appointed either to the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals or to the new job of Federal District Judge in the Northern District of Georgia, according to the source.

It is in the Federal Courts that Negroes have been receiving such fair treatment of their civil rights as they had so far gotten, and any elevation of a man like Vandiver to any Federal judiciary post would set the cause of civil rights back at least 100 years, Negroes here feel.

FEDERAL judgeships are lifetime posts.

A strong protest to President Kennedy against appointing Vandiver to the Federal bench may have enough effect to halt this damaging blow.

Meanwhile, Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, in Montgomery, smilingly declined to deny that he was pushing his younger brother Maurice, 32, who has no legal experience, for the new Federal judgeship due to go to northern Alabama under the new bill.

Maurice Patterson was sworn in by his brother last week as State Director of Finance to succeed Charles Merriwether, crony and campaign manager for race-

baited retired Admiral John Crommelin and another Patterson crony.

Protests against the proposed Maurice Patterson appointment have been voiced by Alabama Negroes, who feel this appointment would be a severe blow to the progress of civil rights in Alabama.

Rod Harris Says He Will Seek Post As Alderman Here

Nearly 200 persons from Ward 3, Precinct K, met in a mass meeting Monday night at the Cosmopolitan AME Church on Vine St. to map and perfect plans for a registration drive.

Inspirational speeches were made by Q. V. Williamson, third ward leader; Rod Harris, business man and Miss Ola Adams.

Mr. Harris announced that he will definitely be a candidate for alderman from the Third Ward, and that he will make a formal announcement later.

James Gardner, precinct K leader with four assistant leaders presided at the meeting. The mass meeting was sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Future mass meetings on voter registration have been planned for each Monday night in the various churches in precinct K. Rev. J. S. Moses is pastor of Cosmopolitan AME Church.

DEC.
IVAN ALLEN, JR. -ELECTED MAYOR OF
ATLANTA

Registration Totals Hint Record Election Turnout

By STANLEY S. SCOTT
FRI. 8-4-61
Voter registration figures indicate that the City of Atlanta is headed for a record turnout in the forthcoming September 13 primary election.

As of July 31, a total of 157,863 persons have registered to vote in the city primary. A breakdown on the registrants show that more Negroes have registered to vote since 1957 than white voters.

J. J. Little, city clerk, released statistics showing that 38,116 Negroes are registered in the city and that 1,398 Negroes have registered to vote outside the city. May 8, 1957 there was a total of 28,156 Negroes registered to vote in the city primary.

Comparative figures show that at the end of July 89,182 whites had registered to vote in the city with 29,167 whites registered outside the city. May 8, 1957 there were 83,804 whites registered to vote in the city primary election.

W. R. Ward, assistant registrar, said Thursday that 14,298 persons have registered to vote since January 1, and that a total of 1,829 citizens came forth and registered in July.

In 1957 voter registration for the primary totaled 111,954, and presently there are 157,863 persons registered to vote, with the voter registration deadline not being until August 12.

MORE VOTES NEEDED TO ELECT A MAYOR

The voter registration records further reveal that more than 40,000 votes will be required to elect Atlanta's next mayor if voter turnout in the past 12 years is any indication.

In 1957 Mayor Hartsfield won his sixth term in a record - breaking primary, getting 37,612 votes to 33,808 for his opponent, Fulton Commission Chairman Archie Lindsey. There was a total of 71,420 votes cast for mayor in the 1957 election.

However, in 1953 incumbent Hartsfield polled 32,436 votes to 25,213 for his opponent Charlie Brown. In 1949 only 20,092 votes were needed for Mayor Hartsfield to win the city primary with Sen. Charlie Brown getting 17,258 supporters.

So, if the voting pattern continues to follow the increase trend

this year, more public office seekers must do more handshaking in order to get more votes to win their respective posts.

Three More Qualify For Primary Here; Rev. Shorts Second Negro

Rev. R. B. Shorts, presiding elder of the Atlanta district C.M.E. Church, became the second Negro to qualify as a candidate in the September 13 primary election, when he officially entered the race Thursday to seek a post on the Atlanta City Executive Committee.

Rev. Shorts registered as a candidate for the second spot in the election in the Fifth Ward, said third ward. Atty. A. T. Walden presently holds that post. However, Walden is expected to resign to qualify as an aldermanic candidate from the third ward.

Two other candidates qualified Thursday to bring the four-day total to 54.

Today is the last day for persons wishing to qualify as candidates in the September election. A flood of qualifiers are expected to the Central Avenue headquarters today as surprise entries.

County Unit System Hit

More than 30 aldermanic candidates seeking office in the September 13 primary election appeared Wednesday night before Buckhead 50 Club members and discussed the county unit system and Ward elections.

Atty. Phillip Slotin, candidate for alderman from the Sixth Ward, told the club members that, "We should rid ourselves of the county unit system by ignoring — by refusing to vote in a primary which deprives us of equal voting rights."

He said the solution to the problem has "escaped our elected officials because it is so simple, and because they have become ensnared in the complicated maneuvers which have yet to produce any concrete results."

Most of the aldermanic aspirants spoke out against the election of candidates by Wards which was the policy in years past. Alderman James E. Jackson, 1st Ward, said, "God forbid that we ever get back to such a system."

Ald. Jack Summers said that he favored Ward elections eight years ago, "but since then I've changed



Staff Photo—Ken Patterson

BY MID-AFTERNOON ONLY 15 HAD VOTED AT FULTON COURTHOUSE

L-R: Poll Workers, Mrs. C. E. Lemsky, Edward Carson, Mrs. S. J. Dunaway

Allen Is Elected

Atlanta Constitution p. 1

In Light Vote

Thurs. 12-7-61 Atlanta, Ga.

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Ivan Allen Jr. was elected mayor of Atlanta, and 26 other primary nominees also were approved, as fewer than 20,000 out of a registration of 137,441 persons voted in the general city election Wednesday.

A spot check of 40 larger precincts of the 70 in the city showed that 12,589 votes were cast and that Allen and the nominees won easily.

There were a few write-in votes, but no substantial effort was made to upset those nominated in the September primaries.

City Clerk James J. Little and his staff will begin compilation of official figures at 8:30 a.m.

Thursday at City Hall. The job is scheduled to be completed by noon.

Those elected will start 4-year terms beginning Jan. 2 when the city government will be reorganized for the new year.

Little said cost of the election will be around \$13,000 and that voter apathy and rains will mean

that every vote cast will cost about 75 cents.

Among those getting write-ins were Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Lester Maddox, Ald. Lee Evans, R. L. (Shorty) Doyal, Bill Roberts, Charlie Brown and Willie B. II, a Grant Park gorilla named for Mayor Hartsfield. Some persons not widely known also were included in the write-ins. Maddox, runner-up in the primaries against Allen, got more write-in votes than all others combined, according to an unofficial spot check made by The Constitution.

Allen and seven other newcomers will be present when the government reorganizes Jan. 2.

The others are:

Aldermen — Sam Massell Jr., president of the aldermanic board, succeeding Lee Evans; Richard C. Freeman and Cecil Turner, who will succeed T. Wayne Blanchard and William A. (Bill) Sims, respectively, Sixth Ward; Rodney M. Cook and Buddy Fowlkes, Eighth Ward posts now held by

Jesse Draper and Goodwyn (Shag) Cates, respectively.

Board of Education—Charles T. Allen, succeeding L. Jim O'Callaghan, Fifth Ward; Mrs. Ray Mitchell, succeeding Mrs. Clifford Ragsdale, Eighth Ward.

Incumbents winning new four-year terms are:

Alderman—James E. Jackson and L. O. Moseley, First Ward; Ed A. Gilliam and Robert E. Lee Field, Second Ward; William T. (Bill) Knight and Jimmy Vickers, Third Ward; Douglas Wood and Charlie Leftwich, Fourth Ward; John A. White and G. Everett Millican, Fifth Ward; Jack Summers and Milton Farris, Seventh Ward.

Board of Education—Oby Brewer Jr., city at large; Ed S. Cook, First Ward; Harold F. Jackson, Second Ward; Dr. Rufus Clement, only Negro board member, Third Ward; Fred M. Shell, Fourth Ward; Elmo Holt, Sixth Ward, and Glenn Frick, Seventh Ward.

Atlanta will have a new mayor beginning next year for the first time since June, 1942. Mayor Hartsfield defeated the late Mayor James L. Key and held the post for four years, being defeated by former Mayor Roy LeCraw, who took office in January 1941.

After the United States entered World War II, LeCraw resigned after 14 months as mayor. When a special election was called to fill the vacancy, Hartsfield entered and easily defeated a field of eight other hopefuls. Hartsfield has held the post continuously since.

Governor Withdraws From Consideration for Post Under Kennedy

Is Offered Future Job In Reply

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

Gov. Vandiver withdrew his name from consideration Thursday as secretary of the Army in the Kennedy administration in a wire to the president-elect.

Kennedy in his reply told Vandiver "I hope it will be possible for you, when you have completed your work there, to join the administration in a position of responsibility."

DECISION DELAYED

After Vandiver took himself out of the running and Kennedy off an uncomfortable spot, the Kennedy camp said no Army secretary will be selected before next week.

Vandiver said in his wire to Kennedy, "My first duty is to the people of Georgia. Therefore, all things considered, and under the circumstances prevailing, I respectfully request that my name be withdrawn from any further consideration for appointment as Army secretary."

The governor thanked Kennedy for a telephone call Tuesday night inquiring whether he would be interested in the job.

BLASTS PRESSURE CHARGE

There was a note of bitterness in his withdrawal. He said, "Irresponsible journalism by the New York Times writer falsely alleging 'congressional pressure' has been embarrassing to two of Georgia's greatest statesmen and to me."

Kennedy replied that "On no occasion did you, the members of the Georgia congressional delegation or any other citizen attempt to influence or pressure me in regard to this nomination, and I regret more than I can say any published stories suggesting this."

(The Atlanta Constitution subscribes to The New York Times wire service and published the story about the alleged pressure.)

KENNEDY DISTURBED

It was learned that Kennedy was so disturbed about the continuing stories in New York and Washington papers that he not only conveyed his own regrets to Vandiver, but also to Sen. Richard Russell and Congressman Carl Vinson.

McNAMARA SEES RUSSELL

The incoming president also sent Secretary of Defense-designate Robert McNamara to see Russell and Vinson personally in an obvious move to mollify the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

Vinson told Constitution Washington Correspondent Albert Riley there was "not a scintilla of truth" in published reports that he had pressured Kennedy.

"I have never written Kennedy on behalf of Vandiver and I

have never talked to him about it," Vinson said, "On the contrary, I have not talked with him about any appointment."

RUSSELL DECLINES COMMENT

Russell would not comment Thursday on the "pressure" reports because he is involved in a Senate rules fight and wants to confine himself to that topic at the moment.

However, Russell has maintained privately ever since Vandiver's name first came up in connection with the Army post that he has not pushed him for the job.

Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, who would have become acting governor if Vandiver's appointment had gone through, received the news at his Reynolds home with almost stoic calm.

After four days of suspense, Byrd, his wife and some supporters relaxed. He said the state political focus obviously will move to the General Assembly session which opens Monday.

Planning for that legislative session very nearly came to a standstill while the state waited for some word from the Executive Mansion, Palm Beach, New York or Washington that would tell who was governor.

The first word came from the governor's office at 11:30 a.m. Thursday when a member of Vandiver's staff distributed copies of the wire which the governor sent Kennedy. It said:

"This telegram is to express to you my deep appreciation for your telephone call of Tuesday night

As I stated then, I had not sought the post of secretary of the Army, was not seeking it and would not seek it.

RIPS TIMES WRITER

"As you are well aware, no act or deed of mine resulted in my name being placed under consideration by you. Irresponsible journalism by a New York Times writer falsely alleging 'congressional pressure' has been embarrassing to two of Georgia's greatest statesmen and to me."

"Today we are on the threshold of an historic session of the General Assembly of Georgia where problems of grave importance will be considered. As I have stated, my first duty is to the people of Georgia."

"Therefore, all things considered, and under the circumstances prevailing, I respectfully request that my name be withdrawn from any further consideration for appointment as Army secretary. Warmest regards."

ANSWERED QUICKLY

Vandiver's wire was answered quickly by Kennedy. The reply said:

"Thank you for your wire. I have passed on your wishes in this matter to Mr. McNamara."

"I would like to reiterate at this time that on no occasion did you, the members of the Georgia congressional delegation or any other citizen attempt to influence or pressure me in regards to this nomination, and I regret more than I can say any published stories suggesting this. These

stories are without foundation.

"I hope it will be possible for you, when you have completed your work there, to join the administration in a position of responsibility. With every good wish, John F. Kennedy."

Thus ended what appeared to be the final act of a drama that could only be classed a "thriller."

Say Appointment For Vandiver Is Not A Certainty

Georgia's favorite guessing game Monday was whether Gov. Ernest Vandiver would be the next Secretary of the Army.

In Washington, Rep. Carl Vinson D-Ga., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said

At Palm Beach, Fla., President-elect John F. Kennedy declined comment but his aides said that while Vandiver is in the running for the post that no decision has been made.

In Georgia, Vandiver has declined comment on the question and Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, the man who will succeed Vandiver if he does get the federal post, said he "doesn't know."

The Atlanta newspapers printed a story Monday morning saying that Vandiver "definitely" had the post. Vinson was listed as the source. United Press International pressed the Georgia congressman on this point and Vinson repeated the statement and added that the appointment would probably be

made Monday.

COULD BE WRONG

On that point, Vinson appeared to be wrong. Kennedy announced one major appointment — John McCloy of New York to head the Disarmament Commission — and Kennedy aides said there would be no other major appointments the same day.

But all sources appear in agreement that Vandiver is in the running for the Army post. His chief rival for the position apparently is Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee.

Vandiver is said to be in Ken-

ney's good graces because of his leadership in keeping Georgia 12 electoral votes in the Kennedy column. The Georgia governor also

has the military background for the job. He was an Air Corps pilot in World War II, adjutant general of Georgia from 1948-1954, and at present is a major general in the Air National Guard.

BYRD SILENT

Byrd was questioned in his Reynoldsville, Ga., home about the matter but insisted that he knows nothing about it. Byrd must be concerned. If Vandiver resigns as governor, Byrd would take over as Georgia's chief executive for the remaining two years of Vandiver's term — until January 1963.

If he becomes governor, Byrd will inherit what could be Georgia's most pressing problem since Reconstruction — the pending integration of Georgia's public schools.

Ignore attacks on Dr. Mays, Kennedy urged

WASHINGTON, President Kennedy was asked last week to disregard the opposition of Sens. Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia to the possible appointment of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said both Senators have spent their public life "in support of a system which has denied colored Americans the enjoyment of their constitutional rights as citizens."

Russell and Talmadge charged that Dr. Mays is "biased." Mr. Wilkins admitted the president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and a member of the Association's national board of directors, is biased, but that his "bias" is against undemocratic treatment of colored Americans.

Vandiver Expected To Be Army Nominee

ATLANTA, Jan. 4 (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver remained high in the running for appointment as Secretary of the Army today on the basis of a phone call from President-elect Kennedy asking if he would be interested in the position.

Vandiver, disclosing the communication, said he emphasized to Mr. Kennedy that "I had not sought the post, was not seeking it and would not seek it."

But nowhere in the carefully-worded statement did Vandiver say he would not accept the post if it is offered.

Kennedy headquarters at Palm Beach, Fla., confirmed Vandiver's account but made it clear that Mr. Kennedy has not decided whether to appoint Vandiver or someone else.

The President-elect conferred this afternoon with Defense Secretary-designate Robert S. McNamara, who would be Vandiver's boss in the Army position.

Top Georgia political leaders predicted that the conference would be followed—perhaps within a few hours—by an announcement of the appointment of the 42-year-old Vandiver.

Mr. Kennedy, both in his call to Vandiver last night and in a statement by Salinger today, denied a New York Times report that Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and Rep. Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) had sought to win the post for Vandiver.

Meanwhile, two prominent Atlanta Negroes said Vandiver should decline the post if proffered it.

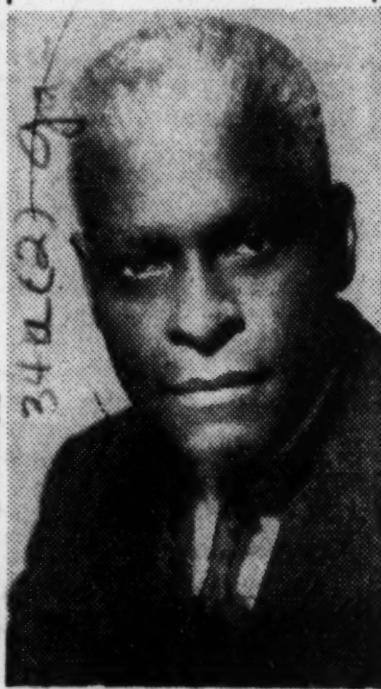
"According to public utterances, the Governor is a full-fledged segregationist," said Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College. "If the Governor really believes in segregation, it is ironical that he would accept the post when the Army is integrated from top to bottom. The Governor should decline."

Samuel Williams, president of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People, said: "I am surprised that Gov. Vandiver would even consider accepting the Secretaryship of the Army if he believes in segregation as strongly as he says he does. For if he believes as he talks he cannot administer the Army, which is a segregated institution."

"In fairness to his own published beliefs and in justice to his country, the Governor should not accept this position."

Mentioned For Two Positions



DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
In Administration Plans

President Has Plans For Dr. B. E. Mays

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Two Dixiecrat senators have made clear their objections to the reported plan by President Kennedy to nominate Dr. Ben-

jamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college in Atlanta, as a member of the Civil Rights commission.

Senators Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge of Georgia said Dr. Mays, as a special pleader of Negro rights, could not be expected to serve with objectivity on what is supposed to be an unbiased fact-finding commission.

A WHITE House aide sounded Russell and Talmadge out on the suggested Mays appointment. It is unlikely that President Kennedy would send Mays' nomination to the Senate over the objections of both senators from Georgia.

Russell said he had advised the White House that Dr. Mays would be "a very unfortunate appointment" to the Civil Rights commission.

"I, of course, would have no objection to the appointment of Dr. Mays as ambassador to Israel as suggested in a national publication," he added.

Charge Red Ties in Past

Mays Appointment Hit by Ga. Solons

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA, Ga.—To the surprise of no one, Georgia's two United States Senators—Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge—soundly announced themselves as opposed to any high Federal appointment of any sort for Dr. Benjamin E. Mays distinguished, internationally known educator and Courier columnist.

President Kennedy drew this retort when he sounded out the pair in connection with his desire to name Dr. Mays to a responsible post either on the Civil Rights Commission, or as Ambassador to Israel.

Both charged him with being partial on rights matters inasmuch as he has been identified for years with the integration movement. Talmadge further accused Dr. Mays of having been identified with or associated with at least four different Communist-front organizations, according to records of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

HERE IN ATLANTA the morning after the charges were made, Dr. Mays had this to say:

"I would welcome an opportunity to appear before any duly constituted congressional body to answer any charges. I have nothing to hide."

The committee admitted that much of its data was gathered from newspaper clippings.

Some of the alleged Communist-front organization with which Dr. Mays was accused of associating were: The Committee of Education of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, declared subversive in 1944; the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, declared subversive in 1944; the Southern Negro Youth Congress, declared subversive in 1940; the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, declared subversive in 1947. The latter is the organization which had ex-Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis as a vice president, and George B. Murphy Jr., as president. Louis dropped fit like a hot potato when he discovered its set-up.

However, the Atlanta Constitu-

"The proposed appointment of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays to the Civil Rights Commission ought to be judged on its merits and not on smears of the man. The president of Morehouse College has been on public view in Atlanta for 30 years. His loyalty and his integrity are known by this community."

"What he believes in the field of civil rights is known beyond question, and if that is the basis of opposition to his appointment, then let it be. But let him be spared any further question about his loyalty. Atlanta knows there is no question about it."

THE DISTINGUISHED educator has been president of Morehouse for over 20 years, and has numerous national affiliations. He is president of the United Negro College Fund, a native of South Carolina, and was the first Negro to give a major lecture series at Yale University.

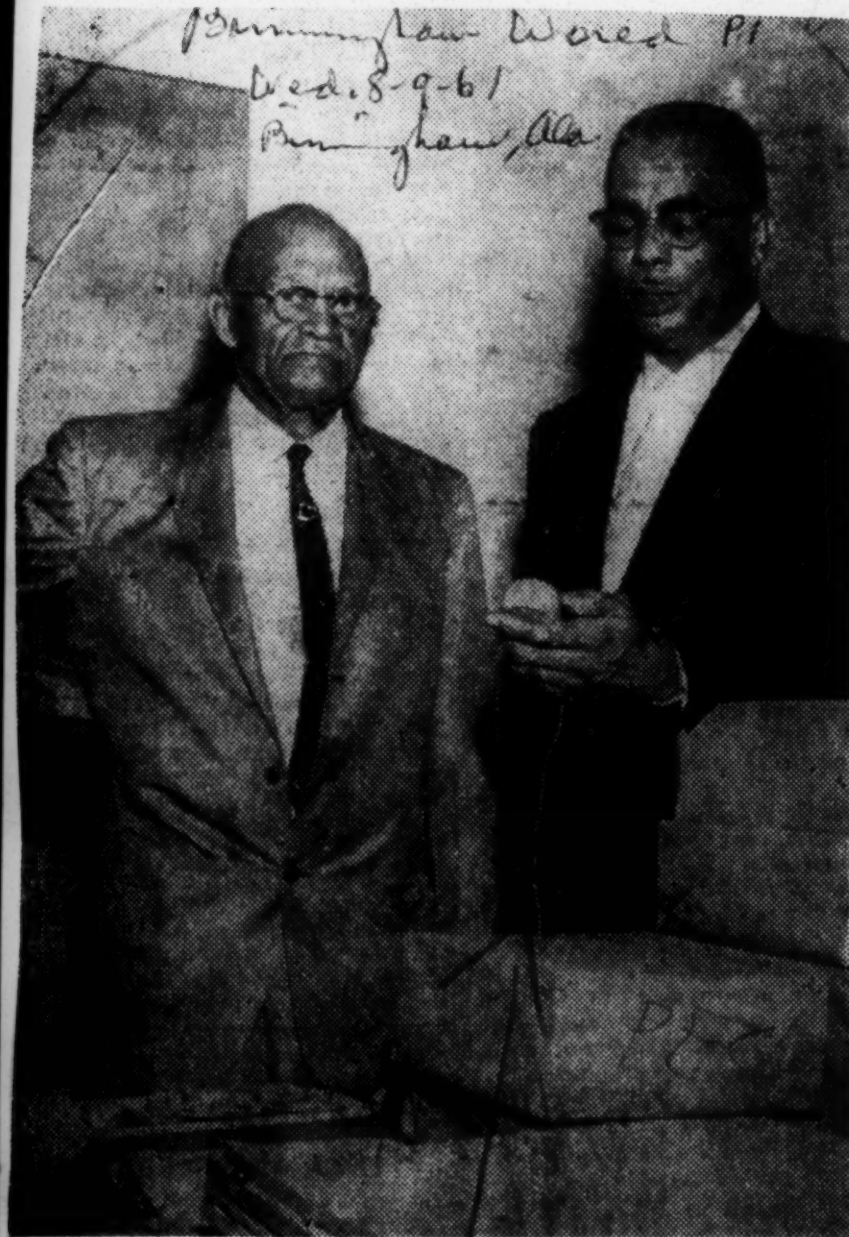
Atlanta Negro leaders also wired President Kennedy, urging him to go ahead and appoint Dr. Mays. Among them were: Theodore M. Alexander, business leader and a More-



DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

... appointment hit

house graduate; Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., also a Morehouse grad, and others. Next move is up to President Kennedy.



COL. A. T. WALDEN Friday announced that he would not be a candidate for alderman from the Third Ward to oppose Jimmy W. Vickers. At right, Q. V. Williamson, president of the Williamson Realty Company, watches as Walden told newsmen his physician had advised against a political effort. Mr. Williamson qualified instead of Atty. Walden to run for the Third Ward position as alderman for position two. (Photo by Perry)

NEGRO ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES

Atlanta Primary Election Heated

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

The Executive Committee of the Atlanta Voters League convened Friday night and announced that it is backing one Negro candidate for alderman, and gave its approval on three other Negro entries in the September primary.

The Voters League committee said that Q. V. Williamson, realtor, will be their choice to oppose Third Ward incumbent Jimmy Vickers in position two.

Attorney J. C. Daugherty, member of the Executive Committee of the Voters League and practicing lawyer in Atlanta for the past nine years, paid his qualifying fee Friday afternoon and entered the aldermanic race by opposing William T. Knight in the Third Ward position one. One other candidate, Stanley P. Herndon, is also running against incumbent Knight.

OTHER ENDORSEMENTS

Other action taken by the Voters League Executive body included endorsement of Dr. Rufus B. Clement, Atlanta University president, who qualified for a third term on the Board of Education. He is unopposed.

The League also backed the entry of Dr. Miles G. Amos and Rev. R. B. Shorts for Third Ward-City Executive Committee posts. Rev. Shorts will seek the Third Ward position two slot presently held by Atty. Walden who will not seek re-election.

League officials stated that all candidates will be interviewed in individual conferences and later presented in eleven public meetings beginning August 30 and continuing to September 12. They said that further recommendations will then probably be made.

Before the qualifying deadline at 4 p.m. Friday, 85 candidates had signed their names and taken the oath as aspirants in the 1961 city primary election.

The unprecedented move in the history of city of Atlanta politics took place Friday when three Negroes qualified to enter the September 13 primary as candidates for aldermen.

In a surprise switch, Q. V. Wil-

liamson, owner of Williamson Realty Company, filed to run for alderman from the Third Ward in position two against incumbent Jimmy W. Vickers.

Several weeks ago Attorney A. T. Walden, after receiving the support of the powerful Atlanta Negro Voters League, announced his intention to become a candidate for alderman from the Third Ward to oppose Vickers.

How Mayor Vote Went By Precinct

PRECINCT	Allen Maddox			
1A	162	50	7A	2,551
1B	575	495	7B	1,316
1C	1,557	108	7C	1,128
1D	169	800	7D	2,003
1E	391	510	7E	1,548
1F	433	107	7F	733
1G	237	788	7G	430
1H	824	484	7H	1,050
2A	772	856	7I	481
2B	461	1,462	8A	1,979
2C	623	21	8B	2,176
2D	371	595	8C	2,042
2E	284	690	8D	2,286
2F	515	672	Absentee	791
3A	457	17	Totals	64,313
3B	2,276	8		36,091
3C	682	1,580		
3D	113	329		
3E	2,852	21		
3F	152	457		
3G	72	255		
3H	2,071	9		
3I	171	215		
3J	402	629		

3K	1,200	3
3L	1,252	959
3M	486	432
3N	842	5
4A	352	856
4B	932	490
4C	461	1,845
4D	344	998
4E	369	875
4F	135	377
4G	427	793
4H	393	665
4I	1,988	16
4J	304	594
5A	613	392
5B	256	677
5C	1,281	368
5D	2,354	445
5E	413	350
5F	1,289	524
5G	598	252
5H	889	684
5I	471	112
6A	1,294	801
6B	611	793
6C	426	173
6D	137	312
6E	924	643
6F	1,513	470
6G	545	67
6H	1,900	14
6I	1,914	17
7A	2,551	15
7B	1,316	563
7C	1,128	1,487
7D	2,003	4
7E	1,548	846
7F	733	1,295
7G	430	819
7H	1,050	1,125
7I	481	877
8A	1,979	308
8B	2,176	640
8C	2,042	384
8D	2,286	509
Absentee	791	169
Totals	64,313	36,091

Mayoralty And Alderman Posts At Stake Friday

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

The issues have been clearly stated by Atlanta's mayoralty candidates in Friday's runoff election and it will be the duty of this city's citizens to determine whether a platform of racial hatred or one of liberal, progressive government will be the course for the next four years.

Avowed segregationist Lester Maddox versus Ivan Allen, Jr., who has agreed to abide by law to promote race relations, in what certainly promises to be one of the hottest races in Atlanta's modern history.

Businessman and former president of the Chamber of Commerce, Allen led four other mayoralty candidates in the record voter turnout city primary September 13, garnering 38,820 votes to 20,914 for Maddox, who finished second in the race.

Front-running candidate Allen immediately received the personal endorsement of defeated mayoral aspirant Charlie Brown who ran third with 17,584 votes.

An all-time record of 103,860 voters turned out for the primary election and approximately 31,000 of those voting represented Negro ballots cast. Allen received the majority of the Negro votes with M. M. (Muggsy) Smith running second in the Negro community.

VOTERS LEAGUE PLANS MEETINGS

The Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Westside Voters League will sponsor two joint voters meetings prior to Friday's election.

The first meeting will be held at the Warren Memorial Methodist Church, Ashby St. at Ashby Grove, Wednesday night at 7:30 and the final jointly sponsored event will be Thursday night at 7:30 at Wheat St. Baptist Church.

CONTESTED RACES IN RUNOFF ELECTION

Five other positions in Friday's showdown race will feature incumbent aldermen battling to remain in their posts and one contested aldermanic seat being fought for by two newcomers in the Eighth Ward.

Survey Shows Many Negroes Did Not Vote On Aldermen

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Many political prognosticators prior to the Atlanta city primary election had predicted a victory for at least one of the three Negro aldermanic candidates. However, after the returns were in and all three hopefuls defeated, the question has been raised as to why?

Statistical survey of the various polling precincts reveal many facts. One such investigation shows that one Negro candidate could have won his post if all Negroes had voted for aldermanic candidates.

A study of the 12 major precincts shows that 20,615 Negroes voted for mayor in those areas with only 15,333 casting a ballot for Q. V. Williamson, who received more votes than the other two Negro candidates. Atty. J. C. Daugherty got 11,412 votes in those precincts and Pat Patrick 9,920.

The 12 precincts voting pattern further shows that the three Negro opponents received very few of the Negro votes. Which indicates that

Williamson Vote Of 38,860 Cited In Atlanta Test

roughly 5,150 persons voted for a mayor in these precincts but did not vote for an alderman.

Williamson's opponent Jimmy Vickers received only 930 votes in the 12 precincts, Stanley Herndon and William Knight got 2,796 between them against Daugherty and Milton Farris with W. C. (Bill) Martin 4,699 in the race with Patrick.

The votes received by the white candidates added to those garnered by the Negroes indicates that approximately 45,000 ballots were cast in each aldermanic bracket.

With the loss of 5,150 votes by Williamson in the 12 precincts and approximately 3,000 more Negro votes in other precincts based on the estimate that 31,000 Negroes voted, shows a loss of 8,150 votes in the Negro community.

Candidate Williamson's final total vote was 38,860 compared to 46,730 votes received by his opponent Jimmy Vickers.

So, if Mr. Williamson could have gotten the 8,150 Negro votes to add to his 38,860, he would have gotten a total of 47,010, which would have been sufficient to beat Vickers.

Some observers say the lengthy ballot containing 90 names caused some voters confusion and others advance other reasons, but the fact remains — one of the candidates could have been elected.

80,000 Expected To Vote In Run-Off

According to estimates by the Atlanta City Executive Committee approximately 80,000 citizens are expected to return to the polls today and vote in the runoff election to choose a mayor, four aldermen and a member of the city school board.

In a mass meeting Thursday night sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League and Westside Voters League held at the White Street Baptist Church, esprit de corps was evident in the Negro community as numerous persons urged solid support for the candidacy of Ivan Allen, Jr., in his bid for mayor against hard core segregationist Lester Maddox. All pointed out the need for unity in giving a big majority for Atlanta's future progress.

Allen and Maddox are cast against each other today as a result of the city primary election Sept. 13 when the two men edged out as top vote-getters in a field of five candidates. However, neither of the mayoral aspirants managed to muster a plurality of the vote cast.

Incumbent Lee Evans, president of the board of aldermen, is in the runoff against Sam Massell, Jr., who led the vote in the first race by more than 7,000 votes. Alderman T. Wayne Blanchard is being opposed in the run-off for the Sixth Ward, position one, by Richard Freeman. Incumbent Milton Farris representing the Seventh Ward's number two post is seeking to retain his job against W. L. (Bill) Martin in today's election.

In the Eighth Ward, two political newcomers, Joe Salem and Rodney Cook are opposing each other for the position one aldermanic seat. The Atlanta School Board runoff is for the 8th Ward post vacated with the defeat of Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale in the Sept. 13 primary. Mrs. Ray (Sara) Mitchell and Dan McIntyre are seeking this position.

THE LINES WERE DRAWN IN TODAY'S ELECTION

The lines were clearly drawn by Allen and Maddox after the Sept. 13 race when three of the candidates were eliminated. While Mad-

Negro Vote League Backs Allen as 'Best Qualified'

Constitution
Sum 9-10-61
Atlanta, Ga
Smith's 'Ballot-Buying' Charge Makes Stand a Campaign Issue

By RALEIGH BRYANS

The Atlanta Negro Voters League Saturday endorsed Ivan Allen Jr. as the candidate "best qualified" in its opinion to succeed Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The endorsement came as no special surprise, since the organization had seemed to favor Mr. Allen for some time and its alleged preference had become an issue in the campaign.

M. M. (Muggsy) Smith, one of Mr. Allen's four opponents and a recipient in the past of the league's endorsements, had in effect accused Mr. Allen of buying the endorsement of the organization.

Mr. Smith's attacks on the Negro voters group were termed "ridiculous" by A. T. Walden, one of the founders of the league and still one of its co-chairmen.

THE LEAGUE met late Friday night, following a rally in the Warren Memorial Methodist Church, and acted on the formal endorsement of Mr. Allen.

The announcement said the endorsement was the "result of careful, prolonged and meticulous investigation" of the competencies of the five candidates seeking the office of mayor.

The actual endorsement read like this:

"By reason of his comprehensive grasp upon and penetrating insight into the problems now facing our city, as well as the even more difficult and complex problems with which it shall inevitably be confronted in the immediate future; his mental alertness and extraordinary initiative; his broad human sympathies; his prodigious mental and physical energy; his deep sincerity; his quick perception and sound judgment; his forceful directness and his cool

courage;

"Ivan Allen Jr. fills the prescription and pictures the description of the candidate best qualified to lead Atlanta to greater heights and destiny, building upon the solid foundation laid by the greatest of all American municipal executives, William B. Hartsfield . . ."

Allen-Smith Feud Rocks Negro Rally

P.1
Times 9-12-61
By MARION GAINES

The political heat generated by the Ivan Allen Jr.-Muggsy Smith feud disrupted a large Negro voters rally Monday night although neither Allen nor Smith was present when the disturbance flared and threatened to break up the meeting altogether.

Sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League, the rally attended by some 600 Negroes at the Allen AME Temple was interrupted for about 15 minutes by a heated exchange between J. H. Calhoun, a league official, and Negro attorney Don Hollowell, who was speaking on behalf of Smith.

BATTLE'S BITTER

It was another outgrowth of the increasingly bitter battle for the important Negro community vote between Allen and Smith.

Referring to the league's endorsement of Allen, Hollowell charged that the league was "dominated by a small clique" and told the Negro audience, "They're trying to keep you from having the facts."

Calhoun immediately rose from his moderator's seat and told Hollowell, "Desist or step down from the platform. We cannot permit you to attack any individual or organization."

STOOD GROUND

Hollowell stood his ground and insisted he be allowed to continue as the audience erupted with shouts of "Sit down!" and "Let him speak!"

Calhoun heatedly told Hollowell to either "talk about your candidate or take your seat."

Other league officials intervened and prevailed upon Calhoun to let Hollowell continue. Hollowell resumed, but his first remark touched off the row anew.

Referring to the flareup with the league official, Hollowell said: "This is the best illustration of what I've been talking about."

PARADE KICKS OFF WILLIAMSON CAMPAIGN

P.1
Atlanta Daily Herald
It was Q. V. Williamson Day in Atlanta when on Tuesday, August 29, Q. V. Williamson, founder and president of the Williamson and Company Real Estate Brokers, had the "Kick-off" session of his aldermanic campaign as he officially opened his headquarters for action at 255 Hunter St. N. W.

The day was filled with excitement. Workers in the Q. V. Williamson headquarters served free hot dogs and Coca-Colas to the hundreds of men, women, boys and girls who poured into the building throughout the day to witness the official beginning of his campaign for alderman in Ward 3, Position 2.

Atlanta, Ga.
Then at 6:30 p. m. began the great build-up for the climax of that history-making day in politics. On two opposite sides of town, music and excitement filled the air as bands began to play and supporters of Williamson with their cars covered with Q. V.'s signs and stickers lined up in their cars to signal their support for their candidate. With police escort, the Howard High School Band under the direction of Percy Conally stepped off uniformly from their school followed by cars of pretty girls and other supporters. They paraded down Houston Street to Boulevard, down Boulevard to

withdrew from the race in favor of Q. V. Williamson, declared that "this is a new era," Joseph Bickers said proudly "I have worked with him, he is a very good businessman and is the man to help run the business of Atlanta." Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks voiced her approval with the words, "I have known Mr. Williamson for many years and I know that he is the man for the job."

Finally, Dr. Powell introduced the man of the day, Q. V. Williamson. Williamson offered a long record of activities and services which served as an index to his ability and commitment to public service. In his brief delivery, the 3rd Ward, 2nd Position aldermanic candidate pledged his willingness and uncompromising determination to represent all of Atlanta in the best possible way. He declared that the time has come for all of Atlanta to be represented in the city's government.

The great throng of supporters yielded a thunderous round of applause, and many yelled, "It's Q. V. for me." It was a high day in Atlanta politics — It was Q. V. Williamson Day.

Auburn, down Auburn to Piedmont where they boarded two chartered busses and rode to Sunset and Simpson, disembarked, paraded down Sunset to Hunter, and finally down Hunter to the Q. V. Williamson headquarters.

At the same time the Archer High School Band, with Negro police escort, tooting and beating melodiously, led the other segment of the parade from the corner of Ashby and Proctor, down Ashby to Hunter, and finally down Hunter to the Q. V. Williamson's headquarters. This procession of cars was led by Q. V. Williamson himself. Williamson rode in the rear seat of an attractive convertible and waved gaily to the hundreds and hundreds of well-wishing spectators. This segment of the parade arrived at the headquarters about half an hour before the other segment.

Several hundreds of supporters had gathered in front of the headquarters by the time both segments of the parade arrived. All were welcomed by Dr. C. Clayton Powell who emceed the program which ensued. Dr. Powell introduced the Williamson family to the admiring crowd. Then several citizens of note appeared to sanction the candidacy of Williamson for Alderman.

Attorney A. T. Walden, who

Smith's Record Hit At Rally Of League

T. M. Alexander Points To Smith's Support Of Bill To Impeach Court

By MARION E. JACKSON

The ground rules which have marked the Atlanta Negro Voters League's rallies, went out the window in an acrimonious exchange between T. M. Alexander, Sr., and Atty. Donald L. Hollowell Tuesday night in a league-sponsored rally at St. Stephen Baptist Church.

Mr. Alexander's impassioned speech was in rebuttal to one made by Atty. Hollowell in behalf of M. M. (Muggsy) Smith. Mr. Alexander apparently speaking in behalf of mayoralty candidate Ivan Allen, Jr., said "There is no need to award a person for living up to the constitution."

He read from a bill in which Mr. Smith had introduced into the Georgia General Assembly, calling for the impeachment of the U. S. Supreme Court. He said this was "an affront and an insult to every Negro citizen of Georgia."

He said a vote for anyone other than Ivan Allen "is a vote for Lester Maddox."

Mr. Alexander assailed "fair weather friends who campaigned on having unmasked the Ku Klux Klan and kept the schools open." He said they "didn't need any reward for living up to the constitution."

Hollowell took the floor in a sort of wild exchange to defend his support of Mr. Smith. Attorney Leroy Johnson brought the exchange to a climax by saying that "Mr. Alexander spoke as an individual, and not in behalf of the executive committee which would make the final decision as to which mayoralty candidate it would support."

The unity theme behind Mr. Allen's candidacy was evident in the platform leaders who were present. They were, Dr. R. N. Chamberlain, Mrs. P. Q. Yancey, Atty. A. T. Walden, C. R. Yates, and W. A. (Chief) Aikens.

Cecil Alexander spoke in behalf of Mr. Allen. Hollowell represented Mr. Smith. Atty. Stell W. Hule made a speech in behalf of Charlie

Jim Aldredge, Jr., appeared in support of his father, and urged voters to "get on his band wagon."

He cited a radio poll, and the backing of organized labor, the At-

hoarse after weeks of campaigning appeared refreshed and buoyed for the stretch drive for votes in the remaining days of the most important election that has faced Negro citizens in the past 20 years.

UNITY THEME

The unity theme for which the Atlanta Negro Voters League is now spearheading was emphasized in a discussion by George Goodwin, vice president of the First National Bank, who emphasized that Negro gains in the Atlanta community have only come when the Negro vote and the Northside community united behind a single candidate.

This theme earlier had hammered home by Atty. A. T. Walden and Rev. W. M. Jackson, co-chairmen of the Atlanta Negro Voters League in an advertisement in the Atlanta Daily World.

The advertisement said in part: "For 13 years (1948-61) The Atlanta Negro Voters League has worked hard to advise the Negroes of Atlanta on political matters. It has unselfishly and in the best interests of all the citizens tried to guide the people for the welfare of the total community."

It is no secret that the Atlanta Voters League is plainly worried that a split in the Negro vote might cause the election of a segregationist candidate and the group is acting to head off the split.

Following tonight's meeting at Iconium, the Atlanta Negro Voters League has scheduled remaining rallies as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 8, Warren Methodist Church, Ashby Street and Ashby Grove St., Rev. C. S. Stinson, pastor.

Monday, Sept. 11, Allen Temple AME Church, corner Simpson Road and West Lake Drive, SW., J. A. Middleton, pastor.

Tuesday, Sept. 12, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Auburn Avenue and Younge St. NE., Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor.

lanta Baptist Ministers' Union, and the City Council of Presidents as proof his dad could win.

Atty. Hollowell hit restrictions put upon candidates regarding what they could or could not talk about. He said the public school issue was being discussed throughout the world.

He cited Mr. Smith's 20 years of public experience, and 20 years of business experience.

All of the mayoralty candidates and most of those for Board of Education and Aldermanic Board were detained by previous radio and television commitments; but a sprinkling of them made it through the rain.

Mrs. Gerald Reed spoke in behalf of her husband, Dr. Gerald Reed, in his candidacy for the Board of Education.

Other speakers were Mr. Weinstein in behalf of Jacob Cohn, for Board of Education. B. W. Fackabee, Dan Mcetyre, spoke for themselves. Mrs. Margaret D. Bowen spoke for Mrs. Wade Mitchell's bid for Board of Education.

Other speakers were Lee Evans, Sam Massell, Jr., Franklin Rogers, C. C. Powell representing Q. V. Llamson.

With the Labor Day observance behind them and the prospect of a gruelling down-to-wire campaign ahead, the bulk of some 85 candidates converged on St. Stephens Baptist Church, Tuesday night.

The rally was sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League. The organization has five more rallies remaining, one of which will be held tonight, 7:00 p.m. at the Iconium Baptist Church, 1050 McDaniel St. SW., Rev. M. A. Lindsey, pastor.

With only six days remaining before the Sept. 13 primary, it appeared that the holiday break was a blessing of paramount necessity and almost celestial hue. For the candidates, who were haggard and

Maddox Asked His Support, Negro Rights Lawyer Says

A Negro civil rights attorney who supported M. M. (Muggsy) Smith in the mayoralty primary said Thursday that Lester Maddox had asked his support in the runoff.

The lawyer, D. L. Hollowell, said in an affidavit that it was Maddox who first contacted him, and not the other way around.

On WSB-radio's "Open Mike" program last Tuesday, Maddox said he had returned a call to Hollowell and that the two had "discussed the campaign."

Hollowell said he was making the affidavit "because it was intimated . . . that the affiant (Hollowell) had placed the initial call to Mr. Maddox."

Hollowell said he told Maddox that their "publicly known positions . . . were so inconsistent" that he "did not feel that he could render any service to the caller in his campaign or use any influence in his behalf."

The affidavit said Maddox replied, "I suspect you're right."

Maddox, particularly in the second phase of his campaign, had followed a strong pro-segregation line. Hollowell has been attorney in many cases attacking segregation practices.

Smith, although he centered his attacks during his campaign or candidate Ivan Allen Jr., has since endorsed Allen in the run-off.

Ivan Allen Endorsed By Brown For September 22

Runoff Against Maddox

Liberal, Segregationist

Seek Mayorship Next Week

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Ivan Allen, Jr., Thursday received the personal endorsement of defeated mayoralty candidate Charlie Brown in the Sept. 22 runoff and immediately launched his campaign against his opponent, arch segregationist Lester Maddox.

In what promises to be one of the most heated races for mayor of Atlanta in history, the two will face each other in a showdown next Friday after emerging top choices in the five-man city primary race Wednesday.

Allen, a newcomer in the political arena, proved his claim to the progressive and liberal throne that retiring Mayor William B. Hartsfield has occupied for 23 years.

It will be a contest between Allen, representing the liberal viewpoint and Maddox, the extreme segregationist.

Atlanta City Executive Committee official city primary election tabulations showed Allen polling 38,820 votes to 20,914 for Maddox. Charlie Brown ran third with 17,584 votes; M. M. (Muggsy) Smith ran fourth, with 15,801, and Jim Aldredge was fifth with 8,491.

Citizens turned out in record total of more than 102,000 to pass their verdict on the hardest fought campaign in modern Atlanta history.

NEGROES LOSE OUT IN ELECTION BIDS

Three Negro aldermanic candidates and one Negro seeking a post on the Atlanta City Executive Committee were unsuccessful in their efforts to be elected.

Rev. R. B. Shorts, candidate for the Third Ward Executive Com-

mittee, defeated by T. M. Phillips announced thanks Thursday to the 3,410 voters who cast ballots for him. Rev. Shorts was a loser to T. M. Phillips. The seat had been vacated by Atty. A. T. Walden.

Atty. J. C. Daugherty ran second in the Third Ward's position 1 and was defeated by incumbent William T. Knight in the three-man race. Daugherty received 21,726 votes to 50,405 for Knight.

Q. Williamson, in a two-man race against Ald. Jimmy Vickers from the Third Ward, position two, lost by a vote of 46,730 to 38,860.

Pat Patrick, radio announcer, also lost to incumbent Milton Farris in the Seventh Ward, position 2, race. Farris received 41,082 votes and Patrick got 17,334 votes in the three-man race.

Atty. Phillip Slotin has issued a statement to the Atlanta Daily World expressing his appreciation for the 5,659 voters who supported him in the Sept. 13 primary.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES IN RUNOFF NEXT WEEK

Nine incumbents on the Board of Aldermen were reelected and in the surprise of this campaign, Goodwyn (Shag) Cates was nosed from his Eighth Ward, position 2, post by political novice Buddy Fowlkes.

In a close race Fowlkes got 38,990 votes to 38,340 for Cates.

Three aldermanic positions will be decided in the runoff election. Vice Mayor Lee Evans will be pitted against Sam Massell, Jr.; Alderman Milton Farris will have to face W. L. (Bill) Martin for his Seventh Ward seat. Rodney Coo and Joe Salem will battle each other in the runoff for the Eighth Ward, position 1, seat.

Incumbent T. Wayne Blanchard and Richard C. Freeman will op-

pose each other in the runoff for the Sixth Ward, position 1, post.

In the Atlanta Board of Education, seven members were returned to office with Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale being the only member to go down in defeat.

Mrs. Ray Mitchell and Dan MacIntyre will be in the Sept. 22 runoff for Mrs. Ragsdale's post.

NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE ENDORSEMENT SCORE

The Atlanta Negro Voters League which came under fire of factions in the Negro community prior to the election, issued endorsements of candidates as it has done in the past elections.

Of the 20 posts endorsed and recommended to the Negro community by the League, only four of the candidates were defeated.

The defeated candidates included: Dr. Gerald Reed, who ran for the city-at-large Board of Education post; Ald. Goodwyn (Shag) Cates, Eighth Ward, position 2; Q. V. Williamson, Third Ward, position 2, and the First Ward post with two candidates being offered.

The Voters League endorsed Mr. Allen with opposition Negro leadership forming behind Muggsy Smith. Allen received more than half of the Negro vote with Smith getting most of the rest. The other three candidates ran very weak in the Negro precincts.

How They Voted For Mayor In Major Negro Precincts

Below is a chart showing the major Negro voting precincts and how they voted in Wednesday's record breaking city primary election. The 12 predominately Negro precincts represent a total of 26,590 registered Negro voters and 564 whites eligible to vote as of June 30, 1961.

Out of a total of 27,154 registered voters in these 12 precincts, minus the 564 registered white voters, a total of 20,615 persons voted representing a voting percentage of 77 per cent in the Negro community.

From the sampling of these 12 precincts and due to there being no racial identification on each ballot, it is estimated that if the Negro voting trend followed in the other precincts a total of 77 per cent of the more than 40,000 registered Negro voters went to the polls Wednesday.

MAJOR NEGRO VOTING PRECINCTS AND HOW THEY VOTED

	ALLEN	BROWN	SMITH	ALDREDGE	MADDOX
Ward 1, Precinct C	1033	153	321	27	79
Ward 3, Precinct A	271	23	150	2	14
Ward 3, Precinct B	1298	138	781	27	17
Ward 3, Precinct E	1704	207	825	42	23
Ward 3, Precinct H	1234	86	60	26	17
Ward 3, Precinct K	737	69	337	14	11
Ward 3, Precinct N	492	58	219	16	8
Ward 4, Precinct I	1020	208	681	14	21
Ward 6, Precinct H	1166	123	454	21	7
Ward 6, Precinct I	1246	149	446	16	24
Ward 7, Precinct A	1337	145	969	25	20
Ward 7, Precinct D	1208	75	686	20	16
TOTALS	12746	1434	5928	250	257

ATLANTA MAYOR RACE NEARS END

No One of Five Viewed
as Clear Favorite

By SID HURLBURT

ATLANTA (AP) — Five hard-running candidates are turning into the stretch in their race for mayor of Georgia's largest city. The non-partisan city primary is Wednesday, but even after three months of campaigning, no one of the five is regarded as a clear favorite.

The winner will go on the general election ballot as the primary-endorsed candidate to succeed Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who is retiring after 23 years in office. But to win, a candidate must roll up a majority of the total vote. If none of the five gets a majority, the top two will be paired in a run-off election Sept. 22.

Three of the five have campaigned on their records in county and state office. The other two, both businessmen, have claimed to be able to bring a fresh approach and record of civic interest to the post.

HARTSFIELD IS ISSUE

Hartsfield himself has been an issue. Lester Maddox, who was swamped by a 2-1 margin when he ran against Hartsfield in the general election four years ago, has been the strongest in his denunciation of the mayor's conduct of his office. But state Sen. Charlie Brown, an old foe of Hartsfield's, and Fulton county commissioner Jim Aldredge, who has clashed with the mayor on city-county issues, have also made it plain they think they can do the job better.

State Rep. Muggsy Smith, who has actively represented the interests of the city administration in the Legislature, and businessman Ivan Allen, who has openly endorsed Hartsfield's program, are pledging continuation of the same general goals.

Allen, who resigned as president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, has the support of much of the city's business and financial community.

Both Allen and Smith are bidding for the same votes in the middle class white residential areas, and both have received endorsements from prominent Negro leaders.

BACK BETTER RELATIONS

Maddox, a restaurant operator, is the former president of Georgians Unwilling to Surrender (GUTS), a segregationist organization which advocated closing the schools as an alternative to integration. But Maddox resigned from the organization at the start of the campaign and later spoke out in favor of peaceful desegregation of the schools.

He has pledged to sell the city's parks, pools and other recreation facilities before he would integrate them. He lashes out hard at any mixing of the races as leading to delinquency.

Atlanta's Negroes, who have solidly endorsed Hartsfield three times since they began voting in primary elections, are being appealed to consistently by Brown, Aldredge, Allen and Smith. And Maddox insists he'll get votes in predominately Negro precincts, too.

All five say the city needs more industrial growth, but they have different ideas on how to lure new business. All five say they favor improved race relations, but they have different ideas on how to accomplish it.

SIX CANDIDATES NEGROES

The entire 17-member board of aldermen is also being chosen in this year's election, as are the board of education and city executive committee.

A total of 85 candidates, six of them Negroes, have qualified for the various offices. One of the Negroes, Dr. Rufus Clement, is unopposed in his bid for reelection to the board of education.

Three are running for posts on the board of aldermen and two are seeking to represent a predominantly-Negro ward on the executive committee.

Rev. Shorts Loses Bid For Executive Committee Post

The Rev. R. B. Shorts lost in his bid for the City Executive Committee from the Third Ward in Wednesday's City Primary.

Rev. Mr. Shorts, who ran for the position vacated by Atty. A. T. Walden, was defeated by T. M. Phillips, white. Phillips polled 4,774 votes to Rev. Mr. Shorts' 3,410.

According to reports from many precincts in the Third Ward, most voters failed to ballot at all on the City Executive Committee post, one which in this instance only listed the names of Walden and Shorts. There was not much open campaigning with regards to the position which regulates the conducting of the primaries and elections themselves.

VOTERS PRAISE ALLEN AS MAN TO LEAD CITY

By HARMON G. PERRY

The combined forces of the Westside and Atlanta Negro Voters League made a final plea Thursday night to the Negro voters to get out and vote in today's run-off election for Mayor, four Aldermanic positions, and one seat on the Board of Education. It was the final opportunity the two political bodies had in advising and discussing the issues and candidates with the Negro community before the big September 22 date.

The business of Thursday night's mass meeting at the Wheat Street Baptist Church was similar to the one held the night before at Warren Methodist Church. The last meeting, however, drew a large crowd that listened to political and religious leaders as they emphasized the importance of the September 22 run-off election.

Mayorality candidate Lester Maddox, the out-spoken segregationist, took a tongue lashing in less dignified language from about a dozen speakers who described him as being everything from a "snake" to the "devil himself."

Speakers for the two leagues made it clear to the Negro audience that Ivan Allen, Jr., was the man capable of maintaining Atlanta as the South's leading city, and saving it from "world shame."

The Leagues also issued a slate of candidates they were endorsing in the run-off election. This slate, in addition to giving the nod to Allen, also recommended Sam Massell, Jr., for President of the Board of Aldermanic candidates Richard Freeman, Milton Farris, and Rodney Cook, and Mrs. Sara (Ray) Mitchell for the Board of Education.

FREE TRANSPORTATION

It was announced that some 2,000 cars had been put at the disposal of voters who wanted free transportation to the polls. All necessary is to call MU 3-4400, MU 3-6063, JA 4-6245, or JA 3-6554 or 325-6446.

Negro voters were also warned that voting in this run off election was more important than anything else. Voters were urged stop all regular routines and take time out to vote. Businesses and employers were asked to start the day later than usual to allow employees to vote.

COCHRAN SPEAKS

The importance of this run-off, was best typified by Butler Street YMCA Executive Secretary Warren Cochrane, who told the mass meeting that he would shake Atlanta from his shoulders and leave if Lester Maddox was elected mayor.

Attorney D. L. Hollowell, a devout supporter of defeated candidate M. M. Smith, and who is campaigning

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers urging large Negro vote in support of Ivan Allen Jr., were Paul Davis, a campaign manager of Allen, Rev. M. L. King Sr., Attorney A. T. Walden, Rev. William Holmes Borders, Rev. Samuel Williams, Bishop W. R. Wilkes, Rev. Roland Smith, C. R. Yates and W. R. Aiken.

Charles Black, chairman of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, a student organization which took a stand of not endorsing any candidate during the primary campaign, urged a vote in the right direction to make a declaration for freedom.

Voters League Challenges Smith To Prove Charge Against Leaders

Attorney A. T. Walden, co-chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League, released a blistering counter-charge Friday against mayoralty candidate M. M. (Muggsy) Smith after Smith charged in a political rally at Lenox Square Thursday night that "some Negro votes and influence can be bought."

Smith further stated at the meeting in his attack on Ivan Allen Jr. and Negro leadership in the Voters League that "four of the five candidates were out hard after the Negro vote," and said, "It is the old power structure on Auburn Avenue" which is for Allen.

"Some of these votes and influence can be bought," Smith said. "But the young Negro people will not be sold down the river. They are fighting the old men of Auburn Avenue," he said.

ATTY. WALDEN ANSWERS MUGGSY SMITH CHARGES

Mr. Walden, who along with the late John Wesley Dobbs founded the Atlanta Negro Voters League some 15 years ago, said that "the attack by Mr. Muggsy Smith on the established leadership of Atlanta and particularly the Atlanta Negro Voters League is malicious and can only be construed as a raving candidate who recognizes that he has already lost in his race for mayor of the City of Atlanta."

"The Atlanta Negro Voters League, which is a representative group of Negro leaders, has for the past thirteen years given sound, stable leadership to the Negro community and has helped to build Atlanta to the great city as it is today. It is true that the younger group which has wanted changes overnight has made some attack on this leadership and we can well understand their impatience. This is an attribute of youth and not of mature leadership."

"Mature leadership often finds it necessary to take the middle of the road approach to problems, as we all know changes do not come suddenly. For a man running for Mayor of the City of Atlanta to openly espouse the cause of some intemperate segments does not enhance his status nor exhibit the requisite qualities of leadership and emotional stability in a chief executive required by a great City like Atlanta with its diverse population and interest. Such conduct is more the sign of a

demagogue than a statesman.

"The established Negro leadership is and has always been in basic sympathy with the fundamental objectives for which all Negroes

young and old — have stood for and it has fought for years for their realization but maturity has taught them that these things have to be accomplished step by step and not by violent changes.

HEATED BATTLE ON FOR NEGRO VOTE

From the outset of this heated contest for mayor of Atlanta, various candidates have courted the Negro community in an attempt to gain a slice of the more than 40,000 registered Negro voters.

Atty. Walden and Rev. W. M. Jackson, co-chairmen of the organization, along with other members of the Voters League have made a plea to the Negro community for unity in the forthcoming election.

Mr. Walden in his stinging statement against Smith further charged that:

"Mr. Smith has made a very serious charge against established Negro leadership when he says that it has sold out to another candidate. This charge, Mr. Smith will probably be required to prove as it is malicious slander which

man of Mr. Smith's ability and intelligence should know better than to make. If there is any proof that any responsible official of the Atlanta Negro Voters League has trafficked for personal gain his influence under the league's auspices, we would like to have Mr. Smith to present the same to us for appropriate action."

"The charge against the senior leadership of having sold out to another candidate is so ridiculous, unfounded and groundless that it should hardly be dignified by a reply."

"Suffice it to say, however, that as founder and co-chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League

and chairman during its entire existence, I personally know that not one of the one thousand candidates who have run for public office in which this league has participated can honestly say that he has been able to purchase the influence of a single responsible officer of this organization."

Next Atlanta Mayor Likely 'Muggsy' Smith

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Don't look now, but Atlanta's winningest lawyer, Atty. Donald L. Hollowell, predicts that State Representative M. M. (Muggsy) Smith will win the mayoralty nomination next Wednesday on the first ballot—if he can get enough Negro votes.

Attorney Hollowell, who is backing Smith, feels that only 90,000 of the 132,000 registered voters will go to the polls, and that 30,000 of them will be Negroes, leaving 60,000 white votes for the five candidates to fight over.

According to Hollowell, businessman Ivan Allen, a front-runner in the race, has lost ground in the past two weeks. "If the election had been held two weeks ago, Allen would have won," he says, "but it is a different story now. Smith is gaining."

What about the Negro vote? "Nobody can tell which way it will go," Hollowell said. As for the solid Negro support given Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Hollowell says: "Nobody can deliver the Hartsfield vote, not even Hartsfield himself, unless he's running."

The general prediction here is that Atlanta-born real estate broker, O. V. Williamson, will win a seat as alderman from the Third Ward and that Rev.

O. B. Shorts will win the seat on the city executive committee being vacated by Atty. A. T. Walden.

The fortunes of James (Alley Pat) Patrick, popular disc jockey, for alderman in the Seventh Ward are uncertain. That will be a hard race, the observers says.

The feeling is that the final choices of the Atlanta Negro Voters League, headed by Attorney Walden and the Rev. W. M. Jackson, will have the best chance of getting the Negro votes—TWA.

Race Issue No. 1, Maddox Argues

Lester Maddox said emphatically Friday night that he considers "the racial issue" to be the No. 1 issue in his mayoralty runoff with Ivan Allen Jr.

Meanwhile, defeated candidate Jim Aldredge said he does not intend to reveal publicly his choice in next Friday's special election.

Maddox kicked off his runover campaign on WSB-TV by charging that Allen "stands ready and willing to integrate" city parks and swimming pools as well as "all businesses licensed by the city government."

Allen, in the meantime, made no public appearances Friday, but he did issue a statement thanking Charlie Brown, who ran third in the primary, for Brown's statement that he personally will vote for Allen in the runoff.

"I hope to have the active support of Mr. (Muggsy) Smith and Mr. Aldredge (who placed fourth and fifth in the primary) because we always have been together in matters affecting the good of Atlanta and its citizens," Allen said.

During the pre-primary campaigning, Maddox said he had agreed that raising the racial issue prior to desegregation of city schools might hurt Atlanta.

Referring to his opponents in the primary, he said that "while

they were fighting each other for the (Negro) bloc vote" he was campaigning in an effort to represent all the people."

Maddox declared that on the night of the primary Allen staged "an interracial celebration party" which he said was "disgusting" and had "brought shame to the name of Peachtree."

In his statement, Allen said: "I appreciate Mr. Brown's support and confidently believe others in the race will join him in helping me keep Atlanta great."

Aldredge said in his statement Friday that as a Fulton County commissioner he will "work in harmony with the new mayor and members of the aldermanic board. I believe this is the public interest."

If he took an active part in the runoff campaign, Aldredge said, "it would impair my ability as a commissioner to work in harmony with other officers and with all citizens."

Smith, meanwhile, remained silent Friday on what preference, if any, he has in the runoff. Smith's office reported him out of the city, but Smith received an ovation when he attended a Northside Kiwanis Club luncheon at noon Friday.

Both Allen and Maddox planned stump addresses, radio and TV

appearances and newspaper advertising to push their campaigns.

Both candidates will appear at 8:05 p.m. Tuesday on WSB Radio, from 11 until 12 p.m. Wednesday on WQXI and twice Thursday — once from 7:30 until 8 p.m. on WLWA and from 10:30 until 11 p.m. on WAGA.

Other appearances will be added. Both candidates worked frantically Friday drawing battle lines and preparing to unlimber the heaviest artillery of the campaign.

Allen said he will accept all invitations possible and planned to speak to the West End Kiwanis Club at the Top Hat restaurant at noon Thursday.

Maddox said he will address the Atlanta Community Council at noon Wednesday.

Allen received 38,820 votes in Wednesday's primary to 20,914 for Maddox. Brown mustered 17,584, Smith 15,801 and Aldredge 8,491.

Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall, chairman of the city executive committee which conducts the runover, said applications for absentee ballots must be filed in the office by 4 p.m. Tuesday and must be returned to the committee stamped not later than 8 p.m. next Friday to be counted.

There will be runovers at the same time in four aldermanic contests and in one for the school board.

Aldermanic board President Lee Evans and Sam Massell Jr., will battle it out for that position; T. Wayne Blanchard, incumbent, and Richard C. Freeman are locked for one of the two Sixth Ward posts; Milton Farris, incumbent, and W. L. (Bill) Martin, Seventh Ward, and Rodney M. Cook and Joe Salem, Sixth Ward.

Dan MacIntyre and Mrs. Ray Mitchell will run it out for the Eighth Ward Board of Education place now held by Mrs. Clifford Ragsdale.

Voting Heavy In Election

Atlanta World
Thurs 9-14-61
By ED ROGERS
(United Press International)

Atlanta voters swarmed to the polls in record numbers Wednesday to pick a Democratic mayoralty candidate and 42 other local officers in the most heated election contest in many years.

Five candidates were in the race for mayor to succeed William B. Hartsfield, who has held the chief executive's post in the Georgia capital city since 1939. The polls closed at 8 p.m., and because of voting machines final results were expected to be tabulated by 10 a.m.

The candidates were: James Aldredge, Ivan Allen, Jr., Charlie Brown, Lester Maddox, and M. M. (Muggsy) Smith.

Other posts to be filled included the Board of Aldermen, the City Executive Committee, and the Board of Education.

HARTSFIELD RETIRES

Hartsfield's retirement at the age of 73 paved the way for the five-man race that has been regarded as one of the most torrid in city history.

The contest was enlivened by the racial issue with one candidate on the arch segregationist side and two openly bidding for the support of Atlanta's mushrooming Negro population.

In the only other contests Q. V. Williamson and J. C. Daugherty and James Patrick sought the aldermanic post now held by a white man.

A capsule view of candidates in the mayor's race includes:

Aldredge, a Fulton County commissioner.

Allen, a partner and vice chairman of a large office supply house.

Brown, a state senator.

Maddox, owner of a big restaurant.

Smith, a member of the state legislature.

VOTER TURNOUT HEAVY

Poll managers throughout the city reported unusually heavy voting from the time polls opened at 7 a.m. until they closed 13 hours later.

The prospect was that the total voter turnout would exceed the 100,000 predicted before election day. Some observers said it might even reach 105,000.

Allen forces were cheered tow-

ard the end of the campaign with his endorsement by the influential Atlanta Negro Voters League. Allen and Smith were both expected to collect the bulk of the Negro vote, which could be the decisive factor.

However, because of the large field in the race and an expected split of support, a runoff had been predicted in the mayor's race, and in a number of the lesser jobs. It took a clear majority of the vote to win.

Maddox was the only candidate openly opposed to liberal racial policies although he had said publicly he would do nothing to disrupt the already-peaceful integration of Atlanta schools.

Allen, Maddox Trade Victory Forecasts with 80,000 Votes Expected

Candidates Slug It Out To the End

By MARION GAINES

Ivan Allen Jr. and Lester Maddox tangled Thursday in a verbal knock-down-and-drag-out with Allen predicting his foe will get "the worst licking" ever at the polls and Maddox retorting that he'll be in City Hall come January.

Both candidates were swinging hard, in person and on television, in a round of election-eve politicking aimed at impressing the estimated 80,000 or so Atlantans expected to vote in Friday's runoff election.

Charges and insults were traded freely by Maddox and Allen during a heated setto witnessed by more than 100 members of the West End Kiwanis Club.

MOST DANGEROUS

Allen, who spoke first, recalled that at the outset of the mayoralty campaign he had declared that "the most dangerous threat to Atlanta was the attitude" expressed by Maddox.

He charged that during the pre-primary campaigning Maddox had softened his arch-segregation

stand and tried to don "a cloak of respectability."

But Maddox "shed it like that!" in the wake of the primary results last week, Allen said.

ACCUSED ON RACE

Accusing Maddox of creating a "false race issue" in the runoff campaign, Allen turned to his seated opponent and declared:

"You have done more harm to Atlanta in the last 10 days than the good people of this town have hardly been able to overcome" in recent years.

When it came his turn, Maddox responded by charging that Allen, if elected, could "represent only the bloc vote, the bankers and the Atlanta newspapers."

"If I had the endorsement of the Atlanta newspapers, I'd feel like withdrawing from this race," he said.

"Auburn Avenue will run your city" if Allen's elected, Maddox said, adding that his opponent's platform was built on "hate and scorn and contempt and fear."

Allen and Maddox were brought together twice more Thursday night on public service forums telecast by WLWA-TV and WAGA-TV.

Allen also appeared by himself on WSB-TV and charged Maddox with "irrational, irresponsible" behavior.

He said people from GUTS (Georgians Unwilling to Surrender), which Maddox once headed, were to the Allen Headquarters Thursday morning passing out

CHARGES HALF-TRUTHS

He said Maddox was "using the half-truths to scare people."

On the WLWA question and answer forum, Maddox asserted that "the 1928 platform of the Communist Party was put out" to accomplish the same goal as Allen's platform.

At one point, Maddox complained to the TV moderator that Allen "keeps on interrupting me. He's been doing that all through the campaign."

Facing Allen, he said: "Mr. Allen, I wish you would act like a grown man."

DUEL OVER PRECINCT

Allen persistently pressed Maddox on how the primary vote went in the Eighth Ward precincts where both men live and vote.

"What was the tally, Mr. Maddox?" Allen insisted. "Tell the people."

Maddox replied "I've already said, Mr. Allen, that you outpolled me considerably there. Just like I outpolled you in other places."

Allen promptly interjected that "1,451 voted for me and 159 for you."

THROUGH WEALTH

Asked how they would induce industry to locate here, Allen cited his role in the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce's Forward Atlanta

program and said he is "fully qualified to sell Atlanta. . . I've been doing it for 10 years."

Maddox said all the "positions of responsibility" Allen had held—such as president of both the Atlanta and Georgia Chambers of Commerce—had been gained through "his wealth only."

Maddox said he would create a public relations department and an economic and development board to promote Atlanta.

WOULD LIMIT AID

Asked to tell what "kind of conservative" he is, Maddox said: "I'm a conservative when I'm fooling around with other people's money or my own."

He said he favored limiting as much as possible federal government's role in local affairs.

Allen said he feels he "would be classified as a liberal conservative." He said federal aid has been of immeasurable value to Georgia in many years and he cited the many military bases located in this state and the Allatoona and Lake Lanier developments.

PLEDGE HELP

Asked how they would get along with the aldermanic board, Maddox said he knows many of the aldermen would like the chance "not to be hamstrung by the bloc votes and the Atlanta newspapers."

Allen said the aldermen elected in the primary "are excellent men" and added that "11 of them already have pledged to me their

full cooperation."

At the Kiwanis luncheon both men were trying to gain ground in the West End territory which is a political stronghold of Charlie Brown. In the primary, the Seventh Ward gave Allen 5,487 votes—only 894 more than Brown but 2,249 more than Maddox.

SEES WORST LICKING

Maddox told the Kiwanians that Brown "is not supposed to tell you how to vote" nor is Muggsy Smith. (Brown and Smith, who ran third and fourth in the primary, both have endorsed Allen.)

Allen said Maddox has fanned the racial issue through "scurrilous advertisements, rumors and telephone calls." He predicted that in Friday's runoff Maddox will suffer "the worst licking at the polls" of any candidate in Atlanta's political history.

Allen told the Kiwanians he would treat West End the same as every other section of the city—"fairly, justly and decently."

Maddox asserted that Allen's position is this: "Unless you go along with him . . . he says you're the scum of the earth."

"He doesn't care about your businesses . . . your homes . . . your families," Maddox told the Kiwanians. "He told 'em on Auburn Avenue that he spits in your face."

During a question-and-answer period, one Kiwanian asked both candidates their position on supporting a West End redevelopment project that "we've been working on for years."

Allen said he certainly advocates carrying through with the West End project with the assistance of the federal government and the next City of Atlanta bond issue.

BY PRIVATE FUNDS

Maddox said he favors completing "any plans already set in motion" but that "in the future" he would want urban redevelopment to be carried out by private enterprise on the local level wherever possible.

Maddox was asked how he would go about "eliminating" desegregation.

"I'm not going to eliminate

what I inherit," he replied. But as for the city parks and swimming pools, he would either sell them to "private community corporations" or close them before permitting their integration, he added.

Runover Will Fill 6 Key Jobs

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Atlantans will choose Friday between Ivan Allen Jr. and Lester Maddox in the city's runoff primary.

In addition to the mayoralty race, voters will ballot for five other city posts. More than 144,550 persons are registered to vote. It has been estimated 80,000 will do so.

The candidates closed their campaigns Thursday night and awaited the verdict of the voters at 70 precincts, including one at the City Hall annex for absentee voters.

SAME TIME, PLACES

Precincts will be maintained at the same places as in the Sept. 13 original primary. Polls will open at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m.

Voters filled 37 of the 43 elective posts in the primary. The two candidates receiving the most votes are running in contests where no majority was obtained.

The Maddox-Allen hassle has run the gamut of promises to keep Atlanta in the forefront of other cities of the nation, to preserve good race relations (although they approach it from different angles), to provide civic improvements, better pay and working conditions for city employees, more jobs, larger payrolls for industry and scores of others.

OVER INTEGRATION

It finally emerged, however, as a battle over integration with Maddox charging "Allen, a few bankers and the Negro bloc vote is attempting to take over the city," and Allen countering by saying Maddox will "fail miserably."

ably as an administrator, and will ruin the good image of Atlanta in the nation and before the world."

Voters also will ballot in four aldermanic boards and one school board runover.

Incumbent Lee Evans, and Sam Massell Jr. have been locked in a battle for president of the aldermanic board.

URGES CHANGE

Evans claims he is "in difficulty because he voted against erection of a Negro lowrent housing project on Forrest Avenue near Georgia Baptist Hospital."

Massell has urged a change and has recruited a group of leading Atlantans as has Evans, to support his candidacy.

Massell says he has studied the job and is familiar with and fully capable of performing the duties. Evans contends it is a post of great responsibility and requires a seasoned official.

City schools will be closed all day because of the balloting.

DRIVE FOR VOTING

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and other organizations have participated in a drive to get out a big vote.

Downtown stores will open their doors at 10 a.m. Friday instead of the normal 9:30 a.m. to give employees extra time to cast ballots, and city workers will get time off to vote.

Incumbent Alderman T. Wayne Blanchard and Richard C. Freeman are battling it out for nomination for one of the two Sixth Ward aldermanic posts, with newcomers Rodney M. Cook and Joe Salem fighting for the Eighth Ward aldermanic post vacated when Alderman Jesse Draper decided not to run for another term.

Dan McIntyre and Mrs. Ray Mitchell are running it out for nomination to the Eighth Ward Board of Education post now held by Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale.

Atlanta City In Spotlight

Progress Shows

Americans Respect

Law, Kennedy Says

By Associated Negro Press

This may be one of the most significant school years in the United States, from the standpoint of progress since the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its school desegregation decision in 1954.

With the opening of the fall term of school this month, the cities of Little Rock (Arkansas), Dallas (Texas) and communities in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee have, for the first time, admitted Negro children to previously all-white schools without incidents.

(IN THE CASE of Little Rock, school integration actually began in 1957, at Central High School. This year, integration was extended to include other schools which had not been desegregated.)

President John F. Kennedy calls the peaceful integration attending the start of the 1961-62 school year throughout the South, "a dramatic demonstration of progress in improving the position of American Negroes."

He added: "The desegregation of schools has given the world a convincing demonstration of the American people's respect for the law which is fundamental in the maintenance of our rights as free men and women."

A summary of the current integration picture shows the following:

ARKANSAS: Four years

after the first school was integrated under the bayonets of federal troops, Little Rock last week quietly integrated four white, junior high schools and a third high school. Police were on hand as 46 Negroes entered the seven previously all-white schools. This leaves Little Rock with only one all-white school above the elementary level.

GEORGIA: Integrated education continued in Atlanta for nine Negro students without any incidents. Atlanta was still peaceful, but police guards were reported at all schools involved. The Klux Klan sponsored an anti-integration rally in Atlanta. About 250 attended the rally at which one person was arrested in a brief scuffle with a policeman.

FLORIDA: Public school integration in Florida, which began quietly two years ago, spread to two other cities — Daytona Beach and Fort Lauderdale. Some 400 Negro youngsters entered classrooms with whites. Fort Lauderdale admitted 23 to previously all-white schools. Two Negroes joined white students in school at Daytona Beach. The remainder of the 400 will attend nine schools in Miami or Dade county.

NORTH CAROLINA: North Carolina embarked on its fifth year of school desegregation when schools opened apparently without major incident.

The consolidated Mecklen-county-Charlotte school system assigned 26 Negro children to four predominantly white schools. The only protest came from a group of Negro disgruntled because an all-Negro school was not integrated.

Asheville, which opened its schools Aug. 24, integrated nine Negro children in one school there for the first time without incident.

WINSTON-SALEM opened its schools without incident with 15 Negroes integrated, as did Durham where 11 Negroes were assigned to predominantly white schools.

Chapel Hill, which integrated this year, assigned 40 Negro children to previously all-white schools.

Raleigh, with nine Negroes integrated this year, and Greensboro with 11 integrated for the first time. Other integrated schools are on military bases and Catholic schools.

TENNESSEE: Nashville and Davidson county school system have approximately 80 Negro students in 13 formerly all-white schools this year. Slightly over double the 37 Negroes in 10 formerly white schools at the end of last school year.

In Knoxville, 47 Negro students registered in the first and second grades in the city's second year of the "stair-step" program. It was 20 more than enrolled in the first grade last year. School officials reported that registrations were without incident.

Memphis refused admission to some 50 Negro students. However, newly appointed officers were to make the final decision at a hearing late last week.

TEXAS: The coast city of Galveston integrated with 35 Negroes assigned to previously white public schools. Galveston's Roman Catholic school, for the first time, began integration this year from the 1st through the 7th grades.

In Houston, integration entered its second year and was extended from the first to the second grade in public schools.

Dallas also made a successful and peaceful integration in eight previously all-white schools.

VIRGINIA: Richmond, Arlington, Norfolk, Newport News, Fairfax and a few other cities and counties opened some schools to Negroes this year. Approximately 537 Negroes were enrolled in these schools.

In Prince Edward county, however, segregated "private" education continued. The county abandoned public school education two years ago to avoid integration.

LOUISIANA: In New Orleans, 12 Negro children — eight more than last year — walked into classes in six New Orleans public schools, a quiet beginning to the second year of enforced token desegregation.

Behind barricades, 360 policemen—60 at each school — stood guard, but there was no demonstration.

NEW YORK: About 260 pupils from the controversial, predominantly Negro Lincoln Elementary School at New Rochelle began classes in other public schools without demonstration.

Negro parents hired buses and cabs to transport their children to schools up to three miles distant from Lincoln.



RUN-OFF BRINGS VOTERS OUT AGAIN — Atlanta citizens showed as much interest and concern about the September 22 run-off city election as they did the primary last week. Again voters representing the young and old and every walk of life trekked to the polls to settle the big scrimmage between mayoralty candidates Ivan Allen, Jr., and Lester Maddox. Mrs. Emma L. Compton and Mrs. Lelia Middlebrooks in left photo were two senior citizens proud to have

played a part in the election. They show off their tags at the Georgia Avenue precinct. The candid camera scene captured in the right photo was made at Precinct 3-H (Atlanta University) and shows Mrs. Callie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence O. Smith, Mrs. Nellie Tidwell, and Willie Taylor all busy filling out their ballot forms. (World Photos by Perry)

How Mayor Vote Went In Major Negro Areas

A survey of the 12 predominately Negro precincts shows that more Negroes voted in the Sept. 22 run-off race than had voted in the Sept. 13 city primary election.

Out of a total of 27,154 persons registered in these precincts, a total of 21,848 actually voted in Friday's runoff with Negro voters going solid for Ivan Allen Jr. Lester Maddox managed to poll only 237 votes in these precincts with Allen getting 21,611. There were 564 registered white voters in the 12 precincts.

From tabulations in these 12 precincts it is estimated that some 34,000 Negroes returned to the polls Sept. 22 in support of mayor elect

It is further evidence that the Negro vote played an important and decisive role in at least four of the other five runoff races. Sam Massell Jr. defeated incumbent vice mayor Lee Evans by a vote of 48,241 to Evans' 45,890, receiving the solid Negro support.

Attorney Richard C. Freeman,

Ald. Milton Farris, Rodney Cook and Mrs. Ray Mitchell won out over their opponents after gaining the endorsement of the Negro community.

Ald. Evans injected the race issue in his campaign after failing to

get support in the Negro community. He charged that Negroes were "against me because I cast the deciding vote to defeat low rent housing in the Egleston location."

	Allen	Maddox
1-C	1,557	108
3-C	457	17
3-B	2,276	8
3-E	2,852	21
3-H	2,071	9
3-K	1,200	3
3-N	842	5
4-I	1,988	16
6-H	1,900	14
6-I	1,914	17
7-A	2,551	15
7-D	2,003	4

TOTALS 21,611 237

Allen Pledges To Work For Progress Of All The People In Atlanta

Totals Indicate Negro Vote Was More Than Before

Mayor-elect Ivan Allen, Jr., fresh from his decisive victory over segregationist candidate Lester Maddox, came out Saturday for immediate efforts to "work for the best interest of all the citizens of Atlanta."

Mr. Allen, whose victory was a crushing defeat for his opponent in a bitterly fought runoff election which brought out 100,694 voters, stuck to his statement of liberalism, and declared, "It is now time for us to close ranks and work for the best interest of all the citizens of Atlanta."

Final tabulation of Negro voters was not yet available, but political analysts believed that at least 34,000 colored votes had gone for Allen to bolster his victory over the man who in the final days of campaigning had openly cast insults on the Negro votes of the city.

Tabulations from the 10 predominantly Negro voting precincts showed a vote of 21,611 for Allen against 237 for Maddox.

This was at least 1,000 more than votes cast from these areas in the September 13 primary. These precincts usually total slightly more than half of the Negro vote, and interpreters have stated that no Negro votes were apparently intentionally cast for the segregationist candidate who in the last days of the buildup to the runoff had made open charges against "Auburn Avenue," and Atlanta newspapers, which apparently included the Atlanta Daily World.

The World had almost from the beginning favored Allen as the best qualified candidate, and be-

fore the September 13 vote, given him an endorsement over all opponents.

Virtually as many persons voted in the runoff as in the primary. Records showed that the total vote cast of September 13 was 103,800, while the runoff totals reached 100,694.

A total of 80,000 had been predicted because of high interest stimulated by both the mayor's race, and the campaign for president of the Aldermanic Board where Lee Evans had also injected the race issue in his attempt to win reelection over the newcomer, Sam Massell.

Thus analysts said the Friday turnout was remarkable.

But as both Massell and Allen appeared to be winning over their pro-segregationist rivals, it was believed final tabulations may show that the Negro vote was even longer in the runoff than the primary.

Allen, who polled roughly 64 per cent of the votes, was obviously pleased by both the margin of victory and the size of the turnout. He declared the outcome showed a "renewed interest in government."

He said that he was "definitely pledged to the carrying out of a broad program of progress and I am going to move in every way to carry out that program of progress."

"The people have clearly indicated they want the new things in this program. Every candidate used them in his campaign. Certainly, there could not have been a heartier indication of public approval of these things."

He added, "The people had indicated that we must do a first class job of promoting Atlanta," and declared the election showed that Atlanta "has the capacity to cope with the social changes that are being made throughout the nation."

Write-In Upsets Watched

Atlantans Vote On Officials Today

A total of 137,441 voters are eligible to vote in today's general elections which will elect a mayor, aldermen, and board of education members for a four-year term.

Heading the slate of officials are Mayor-nominate Ivan Allen, Jr., who will succeed veteran incumbent William B. Hartsfield.

Aldermen on the ballot include: Sam Massell, Jr., president of the Aldermanic Board; James Jackson, Bill Knight, Ed. A. Gilliam, Douglas Wood, Jimmy Vickers, John A. White, Charlie Leftwich, C. Everett Millican, Cecil Turner, L. C. Moseley, Robert E. Lee Field, Milton Farris, Richard C. Freeman, Rodney M. Cook, and Buddy

Board of Education members to be nominated are: Oby T. Brewer, Mrs. Sara Mitchell, Charles Allen, Glenn Frick, Ed Cook, Harold Jackson, Rufus E. Clement, Fred Shell and Elmo Holt.

A small turnout is forecast, which has cast a pall somewhat over the candidates, who fear a last minute write-in campaign. Vote organizations, as a result, have urged citizens to return to the polls in large numbers to thwart any attempt to subvert the will of the people as expressed in two previous elections.

No one on the ballot has official opposition, but leaders noted there is always a possibility of write-in votes.

Polls will be open at 7 a. m. until 7 p. m. Voters should return to polling places used in the past two primaries.

A single lever can be pulled to vote for the entire slate of nominees.

Dr. Mays Would Be An Excellent Selection

It is gratifying to note that Dr. Benjamin E. Mays is being prominently mentioned for consideration for a place on the Civil Rights Commission. For many years Dr. Mays has stood out as a top educator, and a courageous leader.

He has served his country well and as president of Morehouse College he has given that institution a place among leading institutions of learning.

He is an author of no mean ability and his gallantry and genuine patriotism would do credit to that important agency which the Eisenhower Administration set well on the road to a corrective status.

In spite of the adverse criticism leveled by the two Georgia U.S. Senators as to his loyalty, those who know him best and who have followed across the years his spokesmanship and unstinted devotion to his country and his government would vouch for his high quality of statesmanship and deserving in so essential an agency as he is being considered for appointment.

Dr. Mays stands upon his own record. He is brave and can be trusted and it goes without saying that no better appointment can be made in the field of inquiry and redress.

While we would be reluctant to have him divide his time in this educational arena, a valuable contribution will inure from the sound counsel of one so well versed with world conditions and racial conflict.

Dr. Mays is the right man for the place and it is hoped that President Kennedy will offer it to this able man who is well versed in the problems for which the Commission was established to help ameliorate.

Impugning Of Dr. Mays Is a Wrongful Tactic

The proposed appointment of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays to the Civil Rights Commission ought to be judged on its merits and not on smears of the man.

The president of Morehouse College has been on public view in Atlanta for 30 years. His loyalty and his integrity are known by this community.

What he believes in the field of civil rights is known beyond question, and if that is the basis of opposition to his appointment, then let it be. But let him be spared any further question about his loyalty. Atlanta knows there is no question about it.

—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Reporter Says Dr. Mays Not To Get Post

According to reports by Harold Davis, Atlanta Journal Washington correspondent, President John F. Kennedy has discarded the idea of appointing Atlanta's Dr. Benjamin E. Mays to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Two Atlantans Wire Kennedy For Dr. Mays

More support came in Wednesday night for an appointment for Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, to a possible federal post, with telegrams by two Atlanta leaders to President Kennedy.

T. M. Alexander, Sr., vice chairman of the National Board of YMCA of America, sent the following telegram to President Kennedy on behalf of Dr. Mays:

"I wish to commend to you Dr. B. E. Mays, of Atlanta, as an American citizen of great talent, ability, dignity and poise, ready to serve his government with devotion, credit and efficiency in any capacity for which his training and experience qualifies him.

"As a friend and trustee of his school and fellow worker in the YMCA movement of the world, any question as to his loyalty to all that America holds dear is without basis or justification."

Martin Luther King, Jr., wired President Kennedy Wednesday that Negro voters "will be gravely disappointed" if Georgia's senatorial delegation blocks the appointment of Dr. Benjamin Mays to a national post.

Dr. King's telegram said in part: "It would be a tragedy if such a distinguished American were deprived of the opportunity to serve his country in a unique position merely because of unwarranted and false accusations made by the two senators of Georgia."

After continuing with high praise for Mays, King closed his telegram to the President by saying: "All men of good will and Negro voters in particular will be gravely disappointed if the unethical and untrue attacks by the senators from Georgia will prevent Dr. Mays from being appointed."

Earlier in the week it was rumored that Kennedy had approached Georgia's Senators Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge about the possible selection of Mays to the rights post.

The Georgia senators quickly voiced objections to Mays on the grounds that he was too forceful in his civil rights stand, and as Russell stated, "The White House ought to appoint some ordinary Americans rather than people who have made a business of agitating the alleged civil rights issue."

Earlier reports indicated that Dr. Mays was being considered for the Israel post.

Hartsfield Hints He Won't Be In The Mayor's Race

Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield hinted Thursday that he will not be a candidate for re-election this year, but refused to make a final decision until "about mid-summer."

Mayor Hartsfield told a panel of newsmen on WAGA-TV's "Reporters Notebook," that Sandy Springs and certain parts of the Druid Hills section in DeKalb County should be annexed.

Hartsfield said, "A well-balanced city ought to have all its elements inside." Better race relations would be the result of an expanded Atlanta, he said, stating that no city should be dominated by any one cultural or racial group.

When asked by a newsman when he thought the population would reach the two million mark in Atlanta, Hartsfield predicted the year 2000.

In airing the integration issue on public schools, the mayor said, "A great deal of preparation has been made for integration. A great deal of rabble-rousers will come into the city."

If the "rabble-rousers" produce trouble in Atlanta, they will have won a victory throughout the South, if they fail in Atlanta, they will fail throughout the South, the mayor asserted.

As for a Negro being elected to the aldermanic board, Hartsfield said, "that's something that's entirely up to the people."

NO DESIRE TO RUN AGAIN, AND AGAIN

Mayor Hartsfield, serving his 23rd year as the city's chief executive, said, "I have no desire to run and run again and wear out my welcome."

"I am perfectly willing to step aside," he stated.

The mayor said that he will not decide for sure that he will not run again until "about mid-summer."

Thursday Gov. Ernest Vandiver signed a bill authorizing a \$6,000 pension for Hartsfield, if he decides not to run this time.

The 71-year-old mayor indicated that the quality of the candidates entering the race will determine

whether he would run again.

So far, the following candidates have entered their names for the mayoralty race: State Senator Charlie Brown; James H. Aldredge, county commissioner; Rep. M. M. (Muggsy) Smith and former commissioner R. L. (Shorty) Doyal.

Mays Refutes Job Offer Stories

The Pittsburgh Courier

No Appointment Offered Me

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays distinguished educator and world renowned religious leader, told the Courier Friday night that he had never been approached by the White House about a possible appointment to a UN-Post or an Ambassadorship.

He said he was surprised when the news was broken from Washington that President Kennedy had sounded out Georgia's Senators Talmadge and Russell on their feelings toward the appointment of Dr. Mays. — 18-61

Both opposed any appointment for Dr. Mays because they said he had been identified with the integration movement for many years.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY then reportedly dropped the idea.

"I would certainly be glad to go before any committee of a responsible body and defend myself against smear charges," Dr. Mays said.

"I have nothing to hide." Asked if he would have accepted an appointment to a high Federal post Dr. Mays replied with all the aplomb of a veteran politician:

"I would be foolish to talk about whether I would accept an appointment that had never been offered me."

DR. MAYS has been president of Morehouse College for over 20 years, is President of the United Negro College Fund, a high figure in the World Council of Churches, and is a Democrat.

MAYOR YET DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT RACE

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta's longtime Mayor William B. Hartsfield doesn't know yet whether he's going to run again!

That's what he's been saying for months and that's what he said Wednesday to the Butler St. YMCA Hungry Club with reference to the upcoming September City Primary, which already has seen several hopefuls cast their hats into the ring for the top municipal post.

The mayor said he was continuing his "I don't know" answer while watching developments. However, Mr. Hartsfield, who is known to nurse Atlanta like his very own pointed out that a government "is not one man, but a lot of people," including all citizens who must be interested in registering and voting and becoming well informed, as well as running for office.

Mayor Hartsfield said the electorate must become interested now in who is going to make up the "board of directors of Atlanta" — the Aldermanic Board — and the next Board of Education as well as the recorders and the executive committeemen. He pointed out that the citizens should bestir themselves to see that there is a fine slate of candidates running for office, since the whole future of city is at stake, as well as its climate of opinion.

The Atlanta city election this fall is so important that newsmen already are describing it as "the battle for the South." Mayor Hartsfield declared, pointing out that the leadership of the progressive and the retrogressive forces of the area would be pitted against each other in a fight for survival.

Atlanta's recent agreement between merchants and students and adult leaders, in settlement of sit-ins and boycotts in the downtown area, came in for commendation from Mayor Hartsfield. "I thought it was a good thing," the Mayor said. "There was nothing indefinite about it. We have accomplished a good deal of things in Atlanta."

without explosions. As long as we progress, that is all that matters. Let's maintain a reputation of getting together and making an agreement and keeping it." The city's chief executive pointed out that Atlanta's growth has been due to an attempt of the city administration to produce "a climate of decency and fairness." Recent awards of contracts to Lockheed and Delta were said to signal community advances.

Special guest at the forum was Robert B. Troutman Jr., who was presented by Atty. A. T. Walden, moderator for the Hungry Club session.

Negro Candidate Is Swamped In Savannah, Ga. Election Vote

Savannah, Ga. — Voters turned out in near record numbers Tuesday, July 25, to give Ben Axson an almost four to one majority over his Negro opponent, Mrs. Juanita Terry Williams.

A total of 29,563 persons voted in the elections, giving 22,911 votes to Axson and 5,831 to Mrs. Williams.

Ballots were generally cast along racial lines as indicated by the fact that Axson carried the seven-all-white boxes 2,011 to 12 and Mrs. Williams swept the seven-all-Negro boxes 2,568 to 60.

Axson received almost 80 per cent of the total vote cast. Perhaps coincidentally, almost 80 per cent of the total registered voters were white also.

The voter-turnout only 1,027 less than in the Democratic Primary last year when several county of-

ficers were hotly contested. The vote then was 34,590.

The general election last year saw more than 34,593 votes cast, Mrs. Williams, a college graduate, former elementary school teacher and wife of Hosee L. Williams, a local NAACP Vice president insured the following statement:

"I congratulate the winner, Mr. Benjamin Axson, as has been expressed by me in a telegram, and I thank the thousands of people that believed, prayed and worked on a behalf of my candidacy. I want to ask God's forgiveness for those both black and white, by whose actions caused the election to become un-Goldly and Un-American like.

"I know that unclean negotiations caused this election to end up a two-candidate, racial incident. I hope to see the day that bigotry, racial jealousy and unclean politics can no longer determine the winner of a public election.

"The white people of our county can no longer condemn Negroes for block voting. I also learned a lot about our local daily newspapers. I am still trying to determine what their editorial were based on other than the fact that my husband is a leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It really is a gloomy day in America when, on one hand the Russians used the race issue to turn other countries against America, and our local daily newspapers use to determine the quality of a public official.

Allen 37,853 to Maddox 23,088

MAYORSHIP RUNOFF SLATED BETWEEN ALLEN AND MADDOX

Allen Receives Majority Of Votes In Negro Areas

late unofficial election returns Wednesday night indicated a runover shaping up between Ivan Allen, Jr., and Lester Maddox, with Allen having received a total of 37,853 votes at present time and Maddox getting 23,088.

In most of the heavily populated Negro precincts Allen garnered twice as many votes as his closest opponent M. M. (Muggsy) Smith.

The runoff, forecast by many before the day of election will see an arch segregationist pitted against a candidate who has spoken for liberalism in Atlanta. It will be held in about two weeks on September 22, and may see issues lined up similar to the last election when Maddox faced William B. Hartsfield.

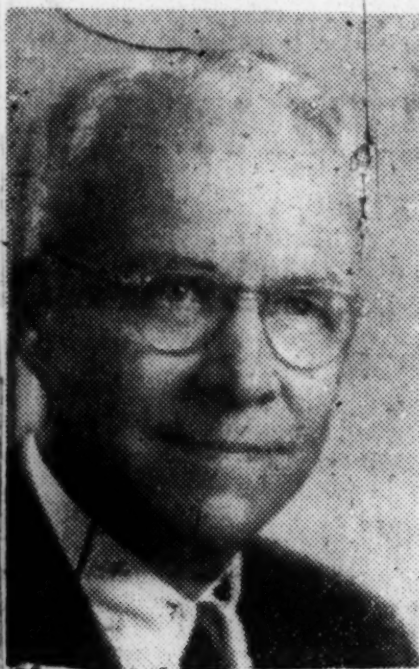
Ten of the major Negro voting precincts showed that Allen polled 10,492 votes to 5,535 for Smith. These precincts represented approximately 26,000 Negroes registered.

Ward 1 precinct C in the Negro community gave Allen 1,033 votes to 321 for Smith. In Ward 3 precinct E, Allen received 1,704 and Smith got 825.

The trend throughout the Negro precincts gave Allen the majority of the votes with Smith second. Brown third, and Maddox, with Aldredge receiving only a scattered few votes.

The final unofficial results in the mayoral race was as follows: Allen, 37,853; Maddox, 23,088; Brown, 17,162; Smith, 14,728; Aldredge, 8,800.

Pollsters had predicted a record turnout vote and were not disappointed as more than 102,000 persons went to the polls with the



IVAN ALLEN, JR.

Leads in Primary

are expected to reach 103,000 with the absentee ballots to be included.

There was clearly a letdown in the Negro community with neither of the three Negro aldermanic candidates winning a seat on the Board of Aldermen.

Incumbent aldermanic candidate

were successful in their efforts to remain in office. However, Sam Massell, Jr., running against Lee Evans for the presidency of the Board of Aldermen earned a runoff against his opponent. Massell got 40,139 and Evans received 32,257.

Latest election figures on the Negro aldermanic candidates showed that Q. V. Williamson got 38,214 to 45,950 for incumbent Jimmy Vickers.

Atty. J. C. Daugherty seeking to unseat William T. Knight in the Third Ward's second position, received 21,590 votes to 49,349 for incumbent Knight.

Negro aldermanic candidate Pat Patrick ran far behind his opponent in the Seventh Ward.

The runover election staged by the Atlanta Executive Committee will be September 22.

NEGROES TRAILING

Negro candidates had jumped off to early leads in the aldermanic race with returns from predominantly Negro precincts. But as returns came in from other sections of the city all three began trailing by wide margins.

In the Third Ward, position one, with 45 of 69 precincts reporting, incumbent William T. Knight was leading with an estimated 28,000 votes, or about 64 per cent margin.

Atty. J. C. Daugherty was second with 7,700 votes, or 19 per cent, while Stanley P. Herndon trailed with 7,247 or 16 per cent.

The Third Ward, position two, with the same number of precincts reporting, gave incumbent Jimmy Vickers 27,946, or 63 per cent over Q. V. Williamson with 14,940.

In the Seventh Ward, position two incumbent Milton Farris was leading with 22,100. W. L. Martin followed with 15,304, and James Patrick trailed with 5,792.

In the Eighth Ward, position one Rodney Cook was leading with 45 precincts reporting by 16,811 to R.

M. Clark's 10,233. Joe Salem was third with 8,182, indicating a probable runoff, officials estimated at that point.

Atty. J. C. Daugherty called the Atlanta Daily World late Wednesday night and expressed thanks for the support given him in his unsuccessful bid for the Third Ward's position 1 aldermanic post.

Negro Voters Support Most of the Winners

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Negro voters turned out in greater numbers Friday than in the first primary and supplied the margin of victory in at least two key races.

Bellwether precincts indicate that Negroes gave virtually unanimous endorsement to Ivan Allen Jr., although they split about 2-1 between Allen and M. M. (Muggsy) Smith nine days ago.

Negroes also game handsome majorities to three other winners Friday: Sam Massell Jr. for chairman of the aldermanic board, Richard Freeman and Milton Farris for alderman and Mrs. Ray Mitchell for the Board of Education.

Only in their support of Joe Salem against Rodney Cook for Eighth Ward alderman did the Negroes back a loser.

In Massell's race, Negro voters unquestionably supplied the margin of victory. So, to a lesser

degree, did they in the mayor's race. In the first primary, between 70 and 75 per cent of Atlanta's 40,000 registered Negroes turned out to vote. Friday the figure ran approximately 5 per cent higher.

In each of 13 predominantly Negro precincts, the total vote cast in the mayor's race Friday was higher than the total in the first primary.

The bellwether precincts indicate about 32,000 Negroes voted Friday. Allen's total margin in the city over Maddox was about 27,000 and Massell's over Lee Evans 2,300.

Allen Rolls to Victory Over Maddox By a Solid 64,313 Votes to 36,091

100,404 Turn Out To Choose Mayor

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Ivan Allen Jr. swept to a decisive victory Friday over Lester Maddox in the runover primary to nominate a mayor.

Five other city posts—four aldermanic and one Board of Education—also were at stake in the balloting. *Consolidation*
64,313 VOTE FOR ALLEN

Atlantans spoke emphatically in giving Allen 64,313 votes from the 70 precincts to 36,091 for his opponent. Allen got more than 64 per cent of the votes cast. A total of 100,404 votes were recorded in the mayor's contest, the most ever in any similar race. Mounting interest almost equaled the 103,860 record turnout Sept. 13 for the original primary voting. *P. 1*

Allen won 41 of the 70 precincts. Same Massell Jr., in his first real venture into city politics, unseated veteran Alderman Lee Evans in a race for the presidency of the aldermanic board. Massell had 48,241 to 45,890 for Evans. *Sept. 9-23-61*

FREEMAN WINS

Richard C. Freeman defeated incumbent Sixth Ward Alderman T. Wayne Blanchard, polling 49,229 votes to 37,956 for the incumbent. *Sept. 9-23-61*

Incumbent Seventh Ward Alderman Milton Farris won handily over his opponent, W. L. (Bill) Martin. Farris had 53,083 votes to 31,303 for Martin.

Rodney M. Cook was an easy winner over Joe Salem for the Eighth Ward aldermanic post left vacant when incumbent Jesse Draper did not run. Cook polled 54,131 votes to 36,718 for Salem.

And a woman will still be a member of the Board of Education from the Eighth Ward. Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale was eliminated in the Sept. 13 primary, and Mrs. Ray Mitchell beat her opponent, Dan MacIntyre, for nomination to that position. There have been eight men and one woman on the board for years, and Mrs. Mitchell urged nomination of a woman.

Mrs. Mitchell had 56,567 votes to 36,127 for MacIntyre.

Significantly, not one of the 43 persons selected in the primaries have been outspoken critics of the 23-year regime of Mayor Hartsfield.

Assuming that the Dec. 6 general election will be a matter of ratification, it means that Hartsfield's friends will be in the saddle in mapping Atlanta's governmental policies for the next four years. *Sept. 9-23-61*

The City Executive Committee will meet at 11 a.m. Saturday in the City Hall annex, adjacent to the City Hall, and release con-

solidated official figures of the voting and will declare nominees.

PUBLIC INVITED

Mrs. Robert L. McDougall, committee chairman, invited any of the interested public to attend. Maddox opposed Hartsfield in the Dec. 4, 1957, general election and was defeated by a vote of 41,301 to 24,089. The loser Friday topped his general election total, but Allen ran far ahead.

Candidates for all elective city posts except executive committee members are nominated in the primary subject to election in the general city election.

16 ELECTED

The 16 members of the executive committee are elected in the primary by the voters of the ward they represent.

Eighteen candidates for the various posts were without opposition and, therefore, automatically won nomination or election in the first primary held Sept. 13.

Aspirants for another 19 of the 43 jobs had opposition and were nominated or elected in Sept. 13 primary, leaving the two top vote-getters in six of the races to battle it out in the runover.

Early estimates were that about 80,000 would vote in the run-off.

All poll workers said the voting was much faster than it was Sept. 13, when the long ballot made for some confusion and took a good bit of the voter's time.

Pollworkers at several precincts said that voters who did not vote in the Sept. 13 primary had shown up to vote in the runoff.

Candidates for all offices urged a heavy vote—and evidently the voters listened.

BATTLED TO FINISH

Both mayoralty candidates kept at each other until late Thursday night when Allen and Maddox appearing together on two television programs on election eve.

Both men voted Friday morning at the same precinct—8c at Margaret Mitchell School.

Allen led the vote in the Sept. 13 primary—polling 38,820 votes. However, this was not a majority of the total cast and the election went into a runoff with Lester Maddox, second man in the first race with 20,914 votes.

CAMPAIGNED FURIOUSLY

Both men spent the nine days between elections trying to round up the vote of the three other mayoralty candidates—Charles Brown, M. M. (Muggsy) Smith and James H. Aldredge. Smith and Brown threw their support to Allen, but Aldredge said his position on the Fulton County Commission kept him from advocating either candidate.

In the intense campaign, Maddox emphasized the race issue, and both men hammered away at the opposition at every opportunity.

Allen accused Maddox of creating a false race issue in the run-off campaign and said to Maddox at one rally: "You have done more harm to Atlanta in the last 10 days than the good people of this town have hardly been able to overcome" in recent years.

RIPPED AUBURN AVENUE

Maddox charged that Allen represented the "Auburn Avenue bloc vote, the bankers and the Atlanta newspapers . . . Auburn Avenue will run your city if Allen is elected."

Moderate Candidate Wins Primary For Atlanta Mayor

The Montgomery Advertiser
ATLANTA (AP)—Ivan Allen Jr., a 50-year-old businessman making his first bid for public office, Friday was nominated for mayor of Atlanta. Victory in the non-partisan primary is tantamount to election.

Sept. 9-23-61
Almost complete returns gave Allen 63,522 votes and his opponent, Lester Maddox 35,922.

Allen, vice chairman of an office equipment firm, campaigned as a racial moderate. Maddox is a strong segregationist.

Maddox, a 44-year-old restaurant operator and former head of the segregationist organization, Georgians Unwilling To Surrender, said Allen was dedicated to integration of schools, residential neighborhoods, hotels and restaurants.

Allen insisted the issue was not race but who could best serve the city and promote its growth. But late in the campaign he charged that Maddox had surrounded himself with extreme racist groups in his bid for victory.

The two faced each other in Friday's runoff after Allen led a five-man field in the first primary but failed to get a majority of the total vote.

Both men are Democrats. Party labels are barred from the ballot in both the primaries and the general election, but two Republicans were nominated for seats on the board of aldermen. Their party affiliation became a campaign issue after one of the Democrats in the primary uncovered a letter sent to leading Republicans in the city soliciting funds to support their campaigns.

Another Republican who was listed in the controversial letter

was defeated, and a fourth was defeated in the first primary.

Allen Appeals for Support Of His Political Opponents

By RALEIGH BRYANS

Mayor-Nominee Ivan Allen Jr. said Saturday he wants the help and support of people who voted against him. He feels he can't be a good mayor without it.

In a statement on the subject, Mr. Allen declared:

"I don't want any citizen of Atlanta to feel that the man who is in the mayor's office is not his mayor."

He asked those who opposed him to "realize that the skirmish of the election is over, and that things were said and done . . . which now have no validity and no substance."

"I am making a plea that, instead of using our differences as a means of dividing us, we pool our differences and that together we work toward some solution and some agreement that we can live with."

MR. ALLEN, in the runoff city primary of Friday, defeated arch-segregationist Lester Maddox by a vote of 64,227 to 36,091.

But his victory was marred by Mr. Maddox' refusal to pledge him a helping hand during his tenure as mayor.

Mr. Maddox, in conceding, blamed his own defeat on the Negro bloc vote, "special interests" and the Atlanta newspapers.

And he bluntly told Mr. Allen the latter could not expect his co-operation unless Mr. Allen amended his views on race.

MR. ALLEN reportedly was deeply disturbed by this. His statement Saturday reflected his concern.

"This job of being mayor of Atlanta is a tremendous job," he said. "I need the support"

every citizen in Atlanta—those who voted for me and those who voted against me.

"I need the support of the people on the south side, the west side, the east side and north side.

"I not only need it but I must have it in order that we can build this city. . . .

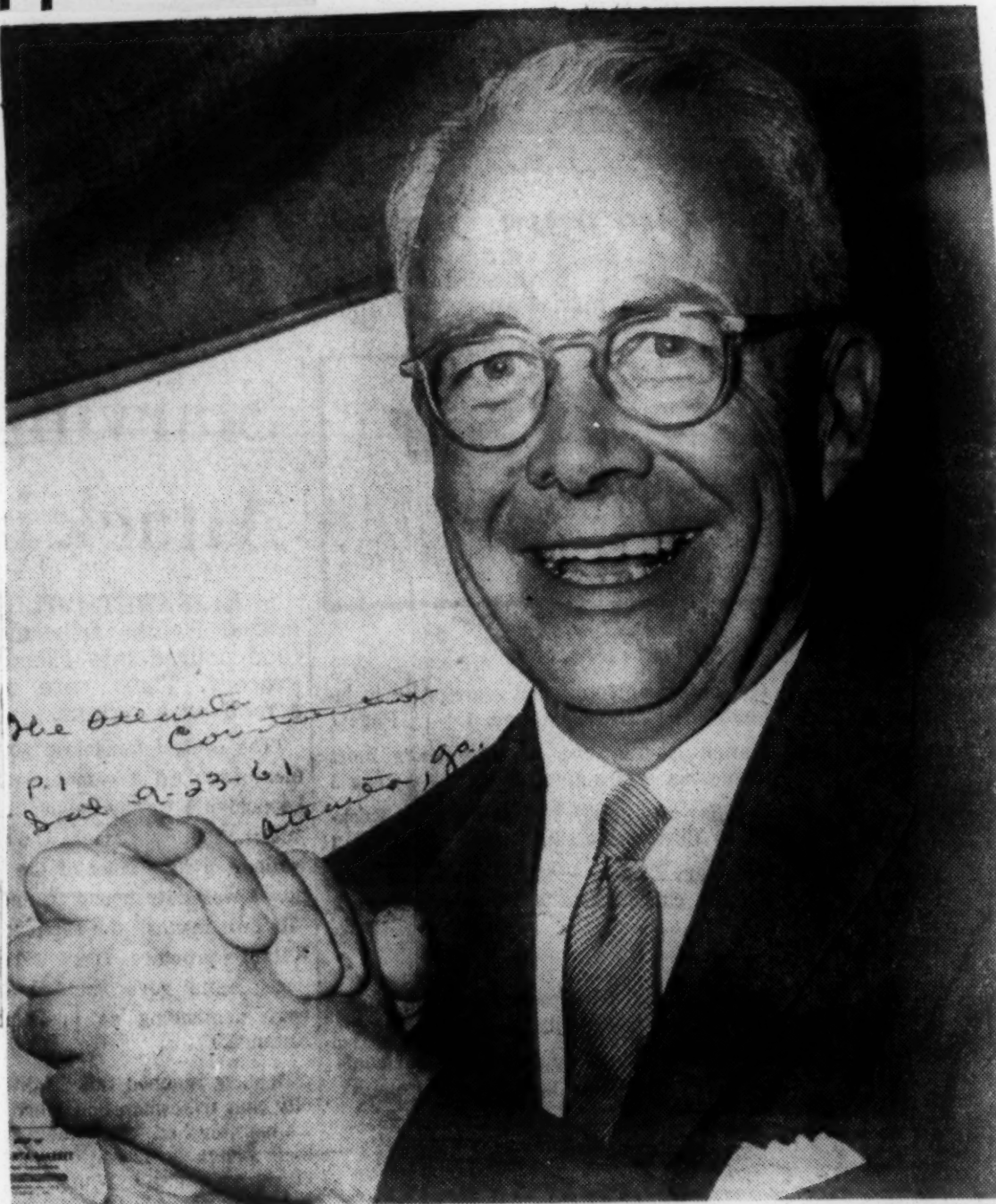
"I want to be a good mayor. I want to be the best mayor I can be, because Atlanta has to have the best possible mayor. I openly, frankly and in all sincerity, make a plea that we close ranks and that we help the wounds of this election heal as quickly as possible."

MR. ALLEN added:

"I think what I'm trying to say is that I was as honest as I know how to be when I said that I want to represent all the people in Atlanta, all sections of Atlanta and that I would listen and consider all viewpoints.

"I think that this is as basically American as anything we have in the American form of government. I want every section of town to feel that it is as important as any other section of town. I am as Southern as you can get and I know the deeply troubled thoughts that plague Southerners.

"These things I understand, and I ask you to believe that I understand them. . . ."



Staff Photo—Bill Wil

SMILING VICTOR LOOKS WITH RELISH TO THE JOB AHEAD

Results of Mayor's Race

The Astorian Journal and Constitution

Ward & Prec.	Aldredge Primary	Brown Primary	Smith Primary	Maddox Primary	Maddox Run-Off	Allen Primary	Allen Run-Off
1-A	6	28	45	34	50	81	162
B	40	195	116	333	495	364	575
C	27	153	321	79	108	1,033	1,557
D	80	240	46	494	890	107	169
E	44	112	46	201	310	271	391
F	21	84	87	59	107	285	433
G	121	273	64	488	788	113	237
H	43	253	166	348	484	489	824
Totals	382	1,338	891	2,036	3,232	2,743	4,348
2-A	182	283	158	503	856	465	772
B	131	580	76	850	1,462	273	461
C	12	35	85	14	21	471	623
D	87	255	72	363	595	209	371
E	73	236	41	428	690	178	284
F	115	271	97	395	672	334	515
Totals	600	1,660	529	2,553	4,296	1,930	3,026
3-A	2	23	150	14	17	271	452
B	27	138	781	17	8	1,298	2,276
C	356	265	214	1,023	1,580	370	682
D	35	87	25	222	329	61	113
E	42	207	825	23	21	1,704	2,852
F	36	72	25	375	457	99	152
G	38	39	23	185	255	42	72
H	26	86	660	17	9	1,234	2,071
I	23	67	39	153	215	102	171
J	115	158	79	438	629	233	402
K	14	69	337	11	3	737	1,200
L	248	191	514	607	959	626	1,252
M	77	147	65	325	432	311	486
N	16	58	218	8	5	492	842
Totals	1,055	1,607	3,955	3,418	4,919	7,580	13,023
4-A	153	348	66	460	856	183	352
B	110	206	198	304	490	623	932
C	301	591	158	1,182	1,845	367	641
D	181	349	75	626	998	190	344
E	163	399	41	451	875	202	369
F	34	149	30	250	377	66	135
G	192	379	72	405	793	233	427
H	84	248	93	428	665	208	393
I	14	208	631	21	16	1,020	1,988
J	70	211	66	356	594	171	304
Totals	1,302	3,088	1,480	4,483	7,509	3,263	5,885
5-A	93	158	113	242	392	426	613
B	84	137	60	494	677	169	256
C	126	207	354	189	368	817	1,281
D	167	323	405	234	445	1,779	2,353
E	62	150	127	235	350	308	512
F	201	291	237	274	524	865	1,289
G	67	132	117	159	252	399	598
H	175	255	161	433	684	578	889
I	42	87	129	64	112	253	471
Totals	1,017	1,740	1,703	2,324	3,804	5,594	8,272
6-A	238	450	257	394	801	764	1,294
B	178	301	130	457	793	399	611
C	49	102	100	91	173	283	426
D	51	90	35	196	312	76	137
E	169	335	209	325	643	560	924
F & G	192	481	542	284	537	1,104	2,058
H	21	123	454	7	14	1,166	1,900
I	16	149	446	24	17	1,246	1,914

Totals	914	2,031	2,173	1,778	3,290	5,598	9,264
7-A	25	145	969	20	15	1,337	2,551
B	93	279	566	316	563	613	1,316
C	504	1,060	134	654	1,487	389	1,128
D	20	75	686	16	4	1,208	2,003
E	200	443	482	461	846	837	1,543
F	396	1,003	76	486	1,295	236	733
G	186	334	99	466	819	223	430
H	425	884	108	447	1,125	445	1,050
I	413	370	64	372	877	199	481
Totals	2,262	4,593	3,184	3,238	7,031	5,487	11,235
8-A	156	230	295	153	308	1,440	1,879
B	308	426	407	306	640	1,423	2,176
C	150	271	491	207	384	1,448	2,042
D	232	385	444	262	509	1,447	2,286
Totals	846	1,312	1,637	928	1,841	5,758	8,383
Absentee	113	215	249	156	169	867	791
Grand Totals	8,491	17,584	15,801	20,914	36,091	38,820	64,227

White, Negro Left In Savannah Race

The Atlanta Constitution
p. 3

SAVANNAH (UPI)—A third white candidate dropped out of the race for Chatham County Superior Court clerk Monday, leaving voters with a choice between Mrs. Juanita Williams, a Negro, and acting clerk Ben Axom in Tuesday's election.

James Morel, a liquor store owner here, announced that he was withdrawing his candidacy, and like Herbert O'Keefe and Joe McGee, who withdrew earlier, threw his support to Axom.

As the race neared the 7 a.m. poll opening deadline Tuesday it boiled down to a clear-cut contest between Axom and Mrs. Williams, wife of a local Negro leader.

Both candidates bought extensive radio and television time for last minute appeals, and it appeared there would be a heavy turnout among the 11,000 Negroes and 39,000 whites registered to vote in the county.

What had been a five-way race for the post was reduced to three last weekend after Mrs. Williams qualified for office minutes before the deadline. The three white men said they were dropping out to reduce chances of a Negro being elected in the county.

Voters will cast ballots at 64 boxes between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tuesday and final results are expected by a 9 p.m., due to the use of voting machines in most of the precincts.

Native Atlantian

Savannah Negro Runs As Clerk Candidate

Evening World
p. 1
July 22-61

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)—Negroes announced formation of their own political organization here Friday and promptly endorsed a former schoolteacher as a candidate for Chatham County Superior Court Clerk.

Mrs. Juanita Terry Williams, wife of a vice-president of the Savannah NAACP chapter, filled her candidacy Friday afternoon within 15 minutes of the qualifying deadline for the July 25 election.

Four white men have qualified for the election. They are acting clerk Ben Axson, Herbert O'Keefe, Joe Magee Jr. and James Morel. Axson was named June 30 by the County Commission to succeed W. B. Scott who retired because of poor health.

Mrs. Williams, a 35-year-old housewife and mother of four children, is one of few Negro candidates to run for public office in the Savannah area within the last few years. A Negro unsuccessfully ran for alderman two years ago.

She is former secretary of Atlanta University Library and has secretarial or stenographic experience with the Defense Department, Morris Brown College, and the Citizens Trust Co. of Atlanta. A native of Atlanta, she graduated from Savannah State College and has taught school here.

The Negro political organization formed Thursday at Butler Presbyterian Church, put Mrs. Williams up for the office and gave her its endorsement.

The Negro group has announced its intention of backing Negro candidates for office "whenever it is expedient to run Negroes." Otherwise, the group said, it will choose from among white candidates.

Parsons May Get U. S. Judgeship

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Judge James B. Parsons of the Cook County Superior Court is one of three Chicagoans who have been approved for appointments to the Federal bench in Chicago, it was learned Tuesday.

Their names were agreed upon Monday in a conference here by Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, and Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago with President Kennedy.

The three judgeships are part of the package of 73 judgeships created by the Congress and a number of vacancies which were created by deaths or retirements.

To date, President Kennedy has filled only five of the judgeships—four district and one circuit.

He named Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., Monday to the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond. The 62-year old jurist will receive a salary of \$25,500 a year.

No opposition to the appointment of Judge Bryan is expected to come from civil rights organizations. He presided over a number of the school desegregation cases arising in Arlington County and Alexandria, Va., and showed a reluctant willingness to follow the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases.

He took the position that the decision requiring desegregation could be met by applying the same standards to both white and colored children and he limited the proceedings before him to an "administrative review" of the action of the school boards in rejecting applications of colored children for transfers to white schools.

Judge Bryan ordered the admission of some of the colored children whose cases came before him and sustained local school boards in rejecting the applications of others. He also delayed the effective dates of his orders for the admission of colored children into previously all-white schools.

A native of Virginia, Judge Bryan attended the University of Virginia where he received his law degree. He was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1920 and the District of Columbia bar in 1921. He engaged

in the private practice of law in Alexandria from 1921 to 1947. He was city prosecutor from 1924 to 1928, and Commonwealth Attorney from 1928 to 1947. He was appointed a Federal judge on June 5, 1947. He is a Democrat.

Also approved for Federal judgeships in Chicago along with Judge Parsons were Hubert L. Will, chairman of Mayor Daley's Commission on Human Rights, and Chief Justice Richard B. Austin of the Cook County Criminal Court.

Mayor Daley was here Monday for a meeting with President Kennedy as a representative of the United States Conference of Mayors. It was known that they also met with Senator Douglas.

Senator Douglas earlier had been reported as insisting that a colored Chicagoan be among the new court appointees. Judge Parsons would be the first colored person elevated to a Federal District Court judgeship in the continental United States. Judge William H. Hastie serves on the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia.

There are three other colored Federal judges. They are: Judges Irvin C. Mollison and Scovel Richardson of the United States Customs Court and Judge Walter A. Gordon of the Virgin Islands District Court.

Judges Hastie and Mollison were appointed by President Truman. Judges Richardson and Gordon by President Eisenhower.

The other colored candidate mentioned for the Federal District Court bench in Chicago was George N. Leighton, an attorney and the only colored member of the Chicago bar Association's Board of Managers.

It was known that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had undertaken the customary check of the background of Judge Parsons.

Judge Parsons is presently presiding over a police burglary trial in Chicago.

A First For His Race

Chicago Negro Named For U. S. Court Judge

By The Associated Press

President Kennedy yesterday chose Superior Court Judge James Benton Parsons of Chicago, a Negro, to be United States district judge for Northern Illinois.

The White House announced the choice, making official what had long been reported. A formal nomination will go to the Senate later.

If confirmed by the Senate, Parsons will be the first Negro ever named to life tenure on the U. S. District Court bench.

Parsons is a former law-school teacher and Government prosecutor who regards district court as "the cornerstone of justice in the United States."

And he feels his selection for the appointment is a "breakthrough for the Negro in the professions that serves to inspire the entire race."

Parsons, 49, is a soft-spoken, tall (6 feet 1½), lean man who worked, borrowed, and saved to pay the costs of a college education, a master's degree in political science, and a doctor-of-law degree.

Parsons spent four years of enlisted service in the Navy from 1942 to 1946 and saved enough from his Navy pay to continue his education under the GI Bill of Rights.

He enrolled in the University of Chicago Law School and received his doctor's degree in 1949. The same year he took a teaching job at the John Marshall Law School in Chicago and also was appointed assistant corporation counsel for the City of Chicago.

Two years later he became an assistant U. S. district attorney in Chicago. He spent nine years in that position. He first handled all civil-rights and Selective Service matters for the Justice Department in the Northern Illinois district and later internal-security and subversive-activities matters.

He was elected judge of Cook County Superior Court last September. Assigned to the Criminal Court Division, he is presiding at the jury trial of seven policemen accused of looting stores with a confessed burglar. This scandal led to a re-vamping of Chicago's Police Department.

His speech was published and caught the eye of the late Howard Schaub, then owner and publisher of Decatur's afternoon newspaper, The Decatur Review.

Was School Supervisor Schaub offered him a job melting metal in the newspaper's composing room and lent him funds from time to time to help finance his studies at James Millikin University and Conservatory of Music.

Parsons lives with his wife and their 14-year-old adopted son in his mother-in-law's home on Chicago's South Side.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

FIRST NEGRO to be named a U.S. district judge is the distinction expected to be bestowed on James Benton Parsons. Informed sources say President Kennedy will make the appointment this week. Parsons is now a judge in Cook County, Ill.

KENNEDY TO NAME A NEGRO TO BENCH

Parsons to Be First of Race as District Judge in U.S.

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—

President Kennedy announced today that he would appoint Judge James Benton Parsons of the Cook County (Chicago) Court to be a United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois.

Judge Parsons will be the first Negro appointed to the Federal district bench in the continental United States. Several Negroes have served as Federal district judges in the Virgin Islands, but these were term appointments. One of these judges, William

Henry Hastie, is now a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia.

Federal judicial appointments in the United States proper are called lifetime appointments. The Constitution uses the phrase "during good behavior" to describe them. This means a judge serves until he resigns or is removed by impeachment.

Judge Parsons was born Aug. 13, 1911, in Kansas City, Mo. He attended Milliken University in Decatur, Ill., working his way through college as a composing room laborer for The Herald Review Daily there.

Bandmaster in the Navy

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1934 and took a position as instructor and head of the music department of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo.

From 1940 to 1942 he was music supervisor of the city schools of Greensboro, N. C. He served as bandmaster in the Navy for three years.

After World War II, Mr. Parsons entered the University of Chicago. He received a Master of Arts degree in 1946 and a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in 1949. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1949.

In the two following years he was an assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago and was also a partner in the firm of Gassoway, Crasson, Turner & Parsons.

On Sept. 24, 1951, Mr. Parsons was appointed assistant United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois. He served until Aug. 31, 1960. Since then he has been a judge in Cook County. He is a Democrat.

The Kennedy Administration has more judicial vacancies to fill at one time than any other Administration on record.

Last May seventy-three new judgeships were created by Congress. In addition, there were at that time twenty-seven vacancies in existing seats.

Up to this time, eleven nominations by Mr. Kennedy have been approved by the Senate, leaving a backlog of eighty-nine district and circuit judgeships to be filled.

Later this week or next week, the President is expected to send as many as a dozen more names to the Senate.

9 Negro Aldermen?

Negro representation in the city council would be increased from six to nine aldermen in the proposed Independent Voters of Illinois plan for re-districting Chicago's 50 wards just submitted to the council. The IVI wants to revise the boundaries of every ward, moving three out of their present boundaries.

The election of Negro Aldermen in the new ward mapping would find them coming from the 14th, 24th, 25th and 27th, an increase of three to the present six who represent the second, third, fourth, sixth, 2th and 24th wards.

1,000 votes. Lt. Gov. T. John Lesinski was a weak third.

Nedzi will be opposed in a general election by Walter Czarnecki, 47, an employe of the Budd company, who won the Republican nomination against two opponents.

Race Issue Raised In Nomination

DETROIT, Mich. — (UPI)— Attorney Lucien Nedzi of Hamtramck won the Democratic nomination in Tuesday's primary in Detroit's first congressional district.

Democratic nomination is considered tantamount to election in the heavily Democratic district.

Nedzi, 36, chairman of the district's Democratic organization, won over eight other Democratic candidates, including Negro Russell Brown, Jr.

A race issue was raised at the last moment in the election because of pamphlets circulated by Negro integration leader Martin Luther King, calling on Negroes to unite behind Brown.

Gov. John Swainson has ordered an investigation of alleged use of the racial issue to promote Brown. King, contacted at his home in Atlanta, Ga., has refused comment.

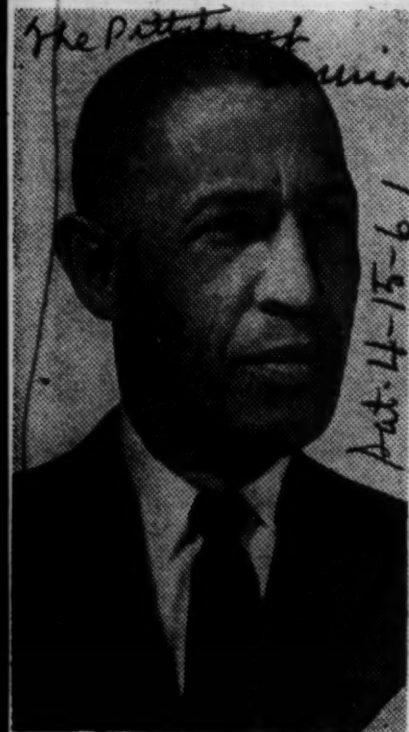
Final figures in the Democratic primary showed Nedzi leading Brown by more than

Backed by Cook County Bar

Boom Leighton For U. S. Bench In Chicago Area

(Courier Press Service)

CHICAGO — Backers of Atty. George N. Leighton of Chicago are pushing his name to fill a vacancy on the Northern District Bench of the U. S. Court in this area.



ATTY LEIGHTON

... qualified Attorney Leighton's supporters say that he is one of the best of some 4,000 Negro lawyers scattered throughout the United States and claim that the Federal Judiciary would "enhance its prestige" by appointing him to the bench.

The Chicago attorney is one of the many attorneys who have been endorsed for the appointment by the Cook County Bar Association.

He has a reputation of excellence in matters pertaining to

law and his confidants say that he is also an exacting scholar.

ATTORNEY LEIGHTON'S rise in the legal profession is unique. He never was graduated from grammar school, never attended high school, but in 1940 he was graduated from Howard University magna cum laude and took with him the Kappa Mu honorary award.

He entered the Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Mass., and received his degree in 1946. The same year he was admitted to the Bar of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to the Illinois Bar in January of 1947.

The 49-year-old attorney is now a partner in the firm of McCoy, Ming and Leighton.

IN 1945 HE WAS NAMED a Supreme Court Commissioner as a member of the character and fitness committee for the First Appellate District of Illinois. This year he was named the chairman of the same committee which consists of 15 commissioners and administers character examinations on bar applicants.

In 1956 he was elected to the board of managers of the Chicago Bar Association and in 1958 was elected librarian of the Bar Association, a post to which he has been re-elected ever since.

Married, Attorney Leighton lives on Chicago's far South Side with his wife and two daughters.

Blame Kerner For Jones Job Refusal

The New Crusader
By JOE JEFFERSON

Now that Theodore Jones, the much publicized Negro candidate for a spot in Gov. Otto Kerner's cabinet has declined the honor before it was offered the question being asked by the Negro voters in Illinois is: "will the Governor consider another Negro for a cabinet post?"

From all indications, the answer is NO!

At no time since his election to the office of Governor has Kerner indicated that he sincerely wanted a Negro in his cabinet. He never manifested a forthright intention to consider a Negro for such a position until he had been criticized by the New Crusader when he made known his first series of cabinet appointments that did not include a Negro appointee.

There were some rumors that Atty. Sylvester White had been recommended by the five Negro Democratic Committeemen for consideration of the governor for a spot in the cabinet.

Then the Chicago Tribune released a story that Gov. Kerner was considering Jones for Director of Public Works and Building. The job carries with it vast patronage dispersing powers; and authority to grant millions of dollars worth of contracts for the construction of state buildings and highways.

If Kerner had been sincere about this supposed offer to Jones, he would have followed the pattern laid down by former Governor Wm. G. Stratton. He would have appointed Jones like Stratton appointed Joseph Bibbs and then released the appointment to the newspapers.

Kerner pursued this line when he made his other appointments. What Kerner actually did; he put Jones on the chopping block so that his opponents white and colored could criticize the appointment before it was actually made thus giving Kerner a way to escape making the appointment.

It is alleged that when the Tribune released the story about Jones along with his picture, all kinds of opposition arose among the white voters, contractors, bankers throughout the state.

Immediately the Negro leaders, opposed to Jones, unfortunately began to express their discontent over his selection and then began to squabble among themselves.

Thus taking advantage of his white brethren's racial prejudices and the Negroes inability to put on a solid front, Kerner had the necessary incentives to procrastinate and to run out on his Negro supporters.

Naturally confronted with his own personal security and future as vice president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Corporation of America, and not willing to be involved in political entanglements, Jones did what any sane and sound business man would do under similar circumstances. He bowed out of the picture.

Thus again the Negro leaders along with their loyal followers are left holding the well known bag as helpless suckers of the cold calculating game of political chicanery.

Two Lawyers Probed For U. S. Judgeships

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The FBI began checking the backgrounds of two Negro attorneys here who have been mentioned as possible nominees for federal judgeships. They are James B. Parsons, Superior Court Judge, and George Leighton.

Persons and Leighton are the first Negroes whose names have been submitted here for consideration to federal bench appointments. They are among 10 candidates being screened for possible appointment to local federal judicial posts.

Judge Parsons, a former Assistant U. S. district attorney, was elected to the Superior Court last November. Both Parsons and Leighton are highly rated in the legal field.

DEMOS BOOST PARSONS

Sources here report that Democratic leaders are boosting Parsons for one of the federal district court posts to make him the first Negro federal jurist here.

Three new federal bench posts are expected to be created under pending bills in Congress, in addition to one federal Appeals court seat and two District court posts already vacant.

During a 30-year period, there have been more than 360 federal judgeships in the United States within the power of appointment by the President. Of these, only six have been held by Negroes: one judge in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, a district judge in the Virgin Islands, two judges of the U. S. Customs Court, and two judges of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

Observers who are close to the political scene point out that in California and Illinois, particularly in Chicago; in Michigan, particularly in Detroit; in Pennsylvania and in New York, the concentration of Negro population and the contribution of Negro lawyers to the last presidential campaign make it imperative that appointments be made by the Kennedy Administration of qualified Negro lawyers to the district court judgeship in these areas.

UNUSUAL SITUATION IN CHICAGO

A particularly interesting situation has developed in Chicago.

There are presently two vacancies in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. One was caused by the death of Philip L. Sullivan who died on June 12, 1960, and the other by the recent resignation of Judge Walter J. La Buy. Informed observers point out that a third vacancy will soon be created by the retirement of Judge Mitchell L. Igce, who is a few years older than the retiring Judge La Buy.

These posts will be in addition to those which would be created by the pending bill to create additional judgeships in the federal judiciary at the district court level.

Kennedy, prior to his election, met with Negro lawyers and at that time expressed his approval of their desire to have more Negroes placed in the federal judiciary. He said, in effect, that more qualified Negro lawyers should be considered for posts as federal judges.

Negro leaders in Chicago have pointed out that with a large concentration of qualified Negro lawyers in Chicago certainly there should be an appointment made in the district court here by the present administration.

IT'S UP TO SEN. DOUGLAS

The responsibility for recommending the appointees rests, of course, upon the Democratic U. S. senator from Illinois, Paul H. Douglas.

Another factor which enters into the question is the role of the American Bar Association Committee on the Judiciary. The Kennedy Administration is said to be committed to the ABA Committee on the Judiciary to submit to it for screening those appointees designated by the respective senators.

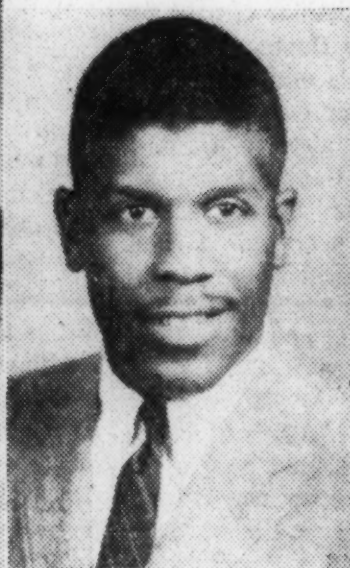
Thus, Negro lawyers must not only qualify for the designation, but they must also pass the rigid tests of requirements of the American Bar Association.

Mrs. Tucker, Bishop's Wife, Elected To Ky. Legislature

Upo American 93 Sat 11-18-61 Baltimore Md.



ALEXANDER B. JACKSON
On selectors board



JOHN H. DANIELS
New alderman



BRUCE L. MORRIS
New alderman



MRS. A. M. TUCKER
First in South



MRS. ELLA SCANTLEBURY
Elected treasurer

2 others help wrest power from Dems

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Mrs. Amelia M. Tucker, wife of Bishop C. Eubank Tucker of the AME Zion Church, was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in the Republican sweep of Louisville and Jefferson counties.

Mrs. Tucker, who will represent the 42nd District in the State House of Representatives, defeated Rep. William H. Childress, Democrat incumbent, in a district where Democrats outnumber Republicans in the registration 2 to 1.

The entire Republican ticket was elected, taking political control from the Democrats who had held away for the past 28 years.

Russell P. Lee and Mrs. Louise Reynolds were elected members of the Board of Aldermen. Both are real estate brokers.

Exclusive of Maryland, considered a border state, Mrs. Tucker is the first colored woman to be elected to a state legislature in the South. She is an ordained minister of the AME Zion Church and the mother of two children, Attorney Neville M. Tucker of Knoxville and Mrs. Olivia Bernyce Clement of Los Angeles.

IN NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, three aldermen, all

Democrats, won election, while Mrs. Ella Scantlebury, city treasurer, and Alexander B. Jackson, selectman, who were serving appointive posts, won election.

The aldermen are John Daniels, 25, Villanova graduate and math teacher at West High, 19th Ward; Bruce Morris, 25, tool designer and New Haven College student, 17th Ward, and Mrs. Millicent Tyson, English teacher at Jonathan Law High School Milford, 22nd Ward.

Election of Mrs. Scantlebury enabled colored voters to gain their first top level administrative office and also pointed to the support they gave Mayor Lee who first named Mrs. Scantlebury to an unexpired term earlier this year.

IN NEW YORK CITY, the incumbent Manhattan Borough president, Edward R. Dudley, backed by Mayor Wagner, who won re-election, soundly defeated his opponent, Mrs. Dorothy Bell Lawrence.

Dudley had a total of 298,569 votes to Mrs. Lawrence's 158,466, and moved into a full four-year term at the \$25,000 a year post. Dudley was appointed to the job in 1960 by Mayor Wagner when Hulan Jack resigned.

IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dr. Watson H. Walker, surgeon, was elected to the Columbus board of education. He is a practicing physician and surgeon for the Ohio Penitentiary and has been active in civic affairs.

This was the doctor's first try for public office. A former member of the Columbus NAACP executive board, he resides with his wife, Juanita, and their children.

IN TOLEDO, OHIO, Municipal Judge Robert V. Franklin Jr., showing surprising political strength in his first elective bid for public office, was elected for a short term as Vice Mayor James B. Simmons went down to defeat.

Serving by appointment, Judge Franklin was elected to a two-year unexpired term when he defeated a white rival, Willis E. Lude-man, 50,233 to 40,227.

Judge Franklin, named to the judgeship 18 months ago by Governor Michael V. DiSalle, had a city-wide committee of prominent citizens backing him. He was named Toledo's outstanding young man of 1960 and has been nominated in competition for one of the nation's outstanding young men in the coming convention of the national Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The 35-year-old judge, a graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Toledo law school, was a police prosecutor and second assistant city law director before he was elevated to the bench.

In Philadelphia, Earl Lane led the Democratic ticket in winning reelection to the magistrate's bench.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Hazel Mountain Walker was elected to the state school board. James A. Williams was elected to the Cleveland City Council.

In Dayton, Ohio, Donald Crawford became the city's first non-white City Commissioner. The Rev. J. Welby Broadus won re-election to the board of education.



WILLIAM N. SNORTIN, A TEACHER at appointment as a member of a Legislative Research Commission advisory committee with Lieutenant Governor Wilson W. Wyatt. Wyatt made the appointment as chairman of the Commission. A teacher for 18 years, Snorton holds a bachelor of science degree from Kentucky State College and did graduate work at the University of Michigan and the University of Kentucky. He was the first Negro to serve on the Hopkinsville Municipal Housing Commission and one of the first to be a member of the City Council. He is a past president of the Hopkinsville Teachers Association.

First Woman Alderman



Louisville Defender P. 1 Thurs. 11-16-61 Louisville, Ky.
NOW THERE ARE TWO... Mrs. Louise Rey... symbolizing the fact that for the first time holds, Alderwomen-elect from the Eleventh in Louisville History the Board of Alder-Ward, strikes a double pose at her home, men will have two Negro members.

Regular G.O.P. Alderman Slate Includes Negro Woman And Man

Rebel Group Likely To File

The regular Republican organization yesterday completed its slate for nomination in the May 23 primary by naming 11 men and one woman as candidates for the Board of Aldermen.

Two of the candidates, including the woman, are Negroes. She is Mrs. Louise E. Reynolds, 3310 Dumesnil, a real-estate broker. The Negro man is Russell Lee, 1428 W. Madison, a property manager. Mrs. Reynolds is 42, Lee 53.

So far as is known, Mrs. Reynolds, 11th Ward candidate and wife of J. Elwood Reynolds, Jr., is the first Negro woman ever named as an aldermanic candidate by either major party. Lee is a candidate for Eighth Ward alderman.

The 10 other candidates are:

First Ward—Vernier D. Smith, Jr., 40, of 480 Lightfoot Road, president of the Verner Smith Company, a wholesale liquor firm.

Second Ward—Chester McCall, 50, of 1730 Sulgrave Road, president of the Allied Insurance Service.

Third Ward—Kenneth A. Schmied, 48, of 3004 Colonial Hill Road, vice-president and partner in the American Home Supply Company and president and partner in the Congress Realty Company.

Fourth Ward—Edward L. Lerding, 31, of 4405 Airview Drive, English teacher at Shawnee High School.

Fifth Ward—William Stamper, 45, of 1210 E. Kentucky, assembler in the model shop at General Electric's Appliance Park.

Sixth Ward—Walter F. Buckrop, 60, of 4401 Gatewood, general manager of the Masonic Employment Association.

Seventh Ward—Harry A. Korfhage, 34, of 920 Denmark, owner of H. A. Korfhage, florist.

Ninth Ward—George Ed Campbell, 45, of 1503 Dixie Highway, a jeweler.

10th Ward—Harry C. Herling, 34, of 2402 North Western Parkway, a hand molder for American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation.

12th Ward—Oscar C. Stoll, 53, of 317 Shawnee Drive, an attorney.

The City-County-Citizens organization, a rebel Republican group, also is expected to file before the Saturday deadline a slate of aldermanic candidates to oppose this group.

All regular Republican primary candidates who have not filed plan to do so at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The regular ticket is headed by William O. Cowger for mayor and Marlow W. Cook for County judge. Three-C candidates are William H. Goepper for mayor and Horace M. Barkner for County judge.



VERTNER D. SMITH, JR.
For First Ward alderman



WALTER F. BUCKROP
Sixth Ward candidate



KENNETH A. SCHMIED
Supported for Third Ward



MRS. LOUISE E. REYNOLDS
Endorsed for 11th Ward

Edwin G. Middleton, chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee and spokesman for the regular organization aldermanic candidates, said they "will give adequate and effective representation to every segment of the community."

Mrs. Tucker In Race For State Post
The regular Republican Organization has endorsed Mrs. C. Ewbank Tucker as a candidate for State Representative from the 42nd Legislative District, along with a slate of 11 candidates.

Mrs. Tucker, the wife of integration leader Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, is making her first attempt at elective office. Her son, Atty. Neville M. Tucker was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for the 42nd District post in 1959, losing to present Representative William Childress by less than 400 votes.

An ordained minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Mrs. Tucker is one of two women endorsed by the

regular GOP organization. The other is Miss Ora Mae Mason, a candidate for representative from the 38th District.

Record Number Of Negro Candidates In Primary

A record number of nine Negro candidates will seek nomination to city and state offices, representing the two major political organizations, two rival factions and as independents in the May 23 primary elections.

Two Negro women, Mrs. C. Ewbank Tucker and Mrs. Louise Reynolds are candidates for the first time locally in a political election. Women have previously ran for the Board of Education which is non-partisan.

Mrs. Tucker, 1625 W. Kentucky, is the regular Republican candidate for nomination as State Representative from the 42nd Legislative District. Mrs. Reynolds, 3310 Dumesnil, is the regular GOP designate for Alderman from the 11th Ward.

Mrs. Reynolds is a former secretary to ex-Third District Congressman John M. Robsion, Jr. She and her husband, J. Elwood Reynolds, a Louisville policeman, are parents of one daughter. Mrs. Reynolds is a real estate broker. She attends Quinn Chapel AME Church.

Mrs. Tucker is the wife of integration leader, The Rt. Rev.



Lyman T. Johnson



Atty. Carroll



William Childress

C. Ewbank Tucker, AME Zion Bishop of Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Mississippi. She is a former city school teacher and social worker. Mrs. Tucker

is an ordained minister.

Other candidates for election are:

Alderman William W. Beckett, 1026½ W. Walnut, is seeking his 6th straight term as alderman from the 8th Ward. Beckett, a funeral director, has been endorsed by the regular Democratic organization. He and his wife Goldie are parents of three children. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and attends Broadway Temple AME Zion Church.

Thomas F. Blue, Jr., of 1723 W. Chestnut, is the Republican factional candidate for Alderman from the 8th Ward. Blue, the son of the late Thomas F. Blue, Sr., the first Negro librarian in the city, is an advertising representative. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and a member of Our Merciful Saviour Episcopal Church where he is also the organist.

Atty. Alfred M. Carroll, 3305 Garland, is the independent Democratic candidate for city prosecutor. Atty. Carroll, also a minister, is pastor of St. Paul's AME Church. He and his wife Mary Frances are parents of four children. He is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Lyman T. Johnson, 2340 W. Walnut, a teacher at Central High School, is an independent candidate on the Democratic ticket for the nomination as Alderman from the 10th Ward. Johnson is married and the father of two children. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and the Plymouth Congregational Church.

The Rev. Arvel Carroll, pastor of Joshua Baptist Church, 430 S. 15th St., is the candidate for Alderman from the 10th Ward on the Republican factional ticket. This is the Minister's first attempt at political office.

Russell Lee, of 1428 W. Madison, is the regular Republican organization candidate for Alderman from the 8th Ward. A real estate broker and property manager, Lee is making his first attempt at political office although active in several Republican

campaigns in the city and county.

Incumbent Representative **William H. Childress**, 1428 W. Madison, from the 42nd District, is seeking re-election with support of the regular Democratic organization. Childress, a Circuit Court Clerk, was elected in 1959 in his second attempt for state office. He co-sponsored House Bill 163 creating the Kentucky Civil Rights Commission.

The Regular Democratic slate is headed by William S. Milburn, current president of the Board of Aldermen and Principal of Male High School, for Mayor, and Thomas Ray, State House of Representatives Majority Leader, for County Judge.

The Regular Republican organization ticket is headed by William Cowger, a stock broker, for Mayor, and State Senator Marlow Cook for County Judge.

Other Mayoralty candidates candidates running without regular organization support are present County Clerk James F. Queenan, Sheriff Solon Russell, and R. K. Walker, a businessman. All are Democrats. Queenan and Russell received Regular Democratic organization support in election to their current posts.

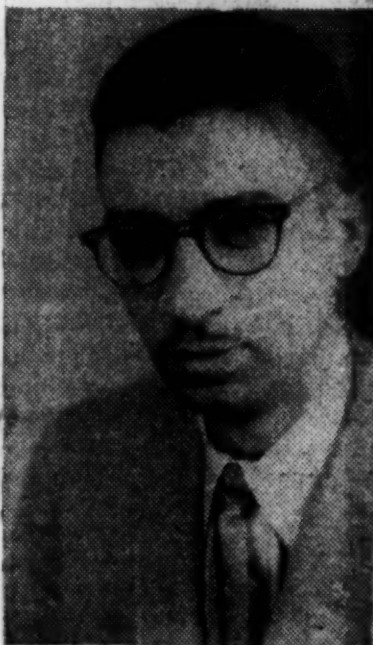
Earlier reports from the Republican Organization said that the group had endorsed Joseph A. Carroll for the post. The Republicans later decided to endorse Mrs. Tucker.

Mrs. Tucker, of 1625 W. Kentucky, is a former Louisville school teacher. She was also the first Negro to work as an investigator for the old Kentucky Department of Welfare. She also is a member of the city, state and national boards of the Council of Churches.

Active in PTA work, Mrs. Tucker is the mother of a daughter now residing in California and a grandparent.



Mrs. Reynolds



Thomas F. Blue, Jr.



Williams W. Beckett



Russell Lee



Rev. Carroll



Mrs. Tucker

Negro Files The Alexander For Post In Frankfort

Frankfort, Ky. — A Negro veteran political leader here has filed for the post of constable in the Frankfort city district on the Democratic ticket.

William T. Calhoun, of 303 E. 3rd, filed for the post early last week. He has been active in both city and state elections since his discharge from the U. S. Navy.

Calhoun, 32, an employee of Gordon's Cleaners, is making his first attempt at political office. He was formerly employed by the state government.

The candidate is married and the father of 6 children. He is a 5½-year veteran of naval service, most of it in the Pacific and Japan.

"If elected," said Calhoun, "I will do all in my power to fill the office efficiently and honestly."

Calhoun is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Corinthian Baptist Church, a member of the Urban Democratic Club, and publicity manager of the Community Voters League of Frankfort.

34a(2) 1961

LOUISIANA

AMEDEE ENTERS CONTEST FOR DA

*The Super-
League*
Former Negro Assistant
of Dowling in Race.

Sum. 10-22-61
Earl J. Amedee, Negro attor-

ney who resides at 3041 N. Claiborne, said Saturday he will be a candidate for Orleans parish district attorney. Amedee is 42.

He is a former assistant district attorney, under Richard A. Dowling, who is seeking reelection. Amedee resigned that post in September, 1960.

His statement follows:

"I have decided to enter the race for district attorney for the parish of Orleans in the primary election of Jan. 27, 1962 *New Orleans, La.*

"I am a former assistant district attorney, having served on the staff of the present incumbent for almost three years. I was assigned especially to handle the so-called colored docket and interview colored persons seeking assistance relative to all money, contributing and indecent behavior cases.

"More than 75 per cent of all persons seeking assistance from

had to interview every colored person seeking assistance from the court. I was the only full-time assistant district attorney at the juvenile court. When I resigned in September, 1960, it was necessary to appoint two men (white) to replace me and do the work that I had been doing for almost three years. "I acted as an advisor to the probation department of the court and helped revamp many of the archaic ideas that had prevailed in the juvenile court for years.

"I feel that I am well qualified by background, and training and character to serve (as district attorney).

"It appears to me that my ex-boss, Dick Dowling, has accepted wrong advice and is on the way out.

"One thing that I can say that I am grateful for the fact that Dick Dowling gave me an opportunity to serve my parish and state in such a high governmental position of trust. However, he did stand idly by while I was being cut to ribbons in July, 1960. He knew full well that I was carrying out his orders. All assistants have a certain amount of discretion and in my position, because it concerned only the Negro people, I was given almost unlimited authority and discretion.

"I have served as a trial assistant in Section 'C,' juvenile court, Judge James P. O'Connor, judge, and handled more than 50 cases a week. I was very much instrumental in reducing the financial load on the department of public welfare by causing able-bodied men who were gainfully employed to support their families. They had only one other alternative besides payment, going to jail.

"I tried to give every defendant a fair chance to rehabilitate himself financially and morally. Many reconciliations resulted from me taking a personal interest in the cases and spending long hours giving counsel to couples whose homes were about to be torn asunder.

"I did many favors for many white persons who utilized the services of my office during the absence of the two white assistants.

"In the last three years the

district attorney's office has gradually diminished in dignity and high esteem to the point that now some citizens are asking the grand jury to investigate the office. This is a public disgrace.

"At this time, the citizenry of this city need the best qualified man by experience, background and training to clean up the mess.

"I must be honest with the voters and with myself, my chances are very slim. Many factors, including my African heritage, will act as obstacles to my success. But who thought Dick Dowling would win in 1958? Only political dreamers like myself.

"I intend to wage a vigorous campaign in the typical Amedee style and will announce my platform in a few weeks.

"I am a product of the public schools of New Orleans, McDonogh 35 Senior High, Xavier, Southern and Howard universities. I have been a practicing attorney for almost 12 years and have been specializing in criminal law and family law for almost five years."

Amedee is a member of numerous groups, is married and has seven children.



EARL J. AMEDEE

juvenile court are colored.

34a(2) 1961

LOUISIANA

Earl Amedee Announces For City Council Seat

New Orleans, La.
Earl J. Amedee, former assistant district attorney for Orleans Parish last Saturday tossed his hat into the race for City Councilman-at-Large.

Amedee, a 41-year-old lawyer, will seek election to the councilman post in the April 15 Democratic primary.

The ex-assistant district attorney in announcing his candidacy for the at-large seat in the City Council asserted:

"I am an independent candidate, not controlled by any political faction. However, I am aware of the fact, best exemplified by the recent victory of President Kennedy, that an organization and a recognized campaign is necessary.

As a result, I am going to seek the support of any and all political factions in the city, white or black. Amedee, a father of seven children, pointed out "I am going to oppose as part of my campaign the proposed changes to our city charter, which would be the same as me and the other citizens of the city voting ourselves into political slavery."

Pin-pointing his statement to Negroes, Amedee declared "It is almost political midnight for them, if they continue to back Mayor Morrison in spite of what he has done to them."

He added "Mayor Morrison and his candidates need, and usually get, 40 per cent of their strength from the Negro voters, and he thanks them by giving them one more Zulu parade."

He continued "He thanks them by sitting idly by while certain members of the police department are beating Negro juveniles, or Negro adults, or chasing Negro citizens off the streets for no reason other than



lic office would not have much of a chance of winning. This is a fallacy. It is a fallacy because I believe first, that the citizens of the City of New Orleans, in the majority, are God-fearing, liberal-minded, independent-thinking citizens of Louisiana."

He continued "It is a fallacy because most of the citizens of the city, according to my observation and my discussions with the masses of the people of this city, are tired of political dictatorship. They are aware of the fact that New Orleans has gone to sleep at the wheel.

He concluded "It is not a question of color or race. It is a question of political freedom. It is a question of the citizens taking over their government to save themselves from disaster."

2 Attorneys Seek Public Office In La.

New Orleans, La.
BATON ROUGE, La. - Forthcoming elections here and in Lake Charles will find two young Negro attorneys seeking public office, it was disclosed last week. They are Bruce Bell, a candidate for the House of Representatives from East Baton Rouge Parish, and I. Edwin Henderson, seeking election to the City Council of Lake Charles.

Bell qualified as a candidate Jan. 30 in the Democratic primary election of Feb. 18 for a seat in the House of Representatives. There are 23 white candidates in the field.

Henderson, who is 25 years old, seeks election to the city council in the Democratic primary set for April 8. There are 22 white candidates seeking the office.

Political observers pointed out that it has been nearly 10 years since the name of a Negro candidate has appeared on a city

ballot in Lake Charles. Mrs. Doretha Combre, business woman and president of the Louisiana State NAACP, failed in her bid for the school board at that time.

The City of Crowley, some 52 miles east of Lake Charles, has two Negro councilmen serving their second terms. However, election there is by districts. In Lake Charles the new seven-member city council will be elected in city wide voting.

Earl Amedee Withdraws From Race

New Orleans, La.
Earl J. Amedee announced today that he is withdrawing as a candidate for the post of Councilman-at-Large in the forthcoming April 15 election. "After consulting numerous of my friends and leaders of civic and labor organizations, and after consulting with Clarence "Chink" Henry, outstanding labor leader and a man who is interested in the welfare of all the citizens of New Orleans, I have decided to forego running for office until some future date when more organized support can be secured."

"I would like to thank my many friends and supporters who so generously volunteered their help and assistance in the coming campaign."

"I sincerely appreciate their many kindnesses and I would like to assure each of them that I will never forget it."

"The April 15 election is extremely important to the future of New Orleans and its people. I would like to ask all of my friends to carefully study all of the issues and the candidates who are offering themselves and to remember that past actions speak much louder than the words these candidates say and write during the heat of an election campaign."

Negro New Orleans Sheriff Candidate

The Pittsburgh Courier
NEW ORLEANS — Dennis R. Romaln, a Negro sales manager for a local real estate firm, has announced his candidacy for the office of Civil Sheriff for Orleans Parish in the January, 1962 mayoralty election.

Romaln, 33, is married and the father of three children, all residing at 2402 London Ave.

A Navy veteran, he is a product of the local public school system and finished Gaudet High. He served 2½ years in the South Pacific as a fireman first class with the Navy.

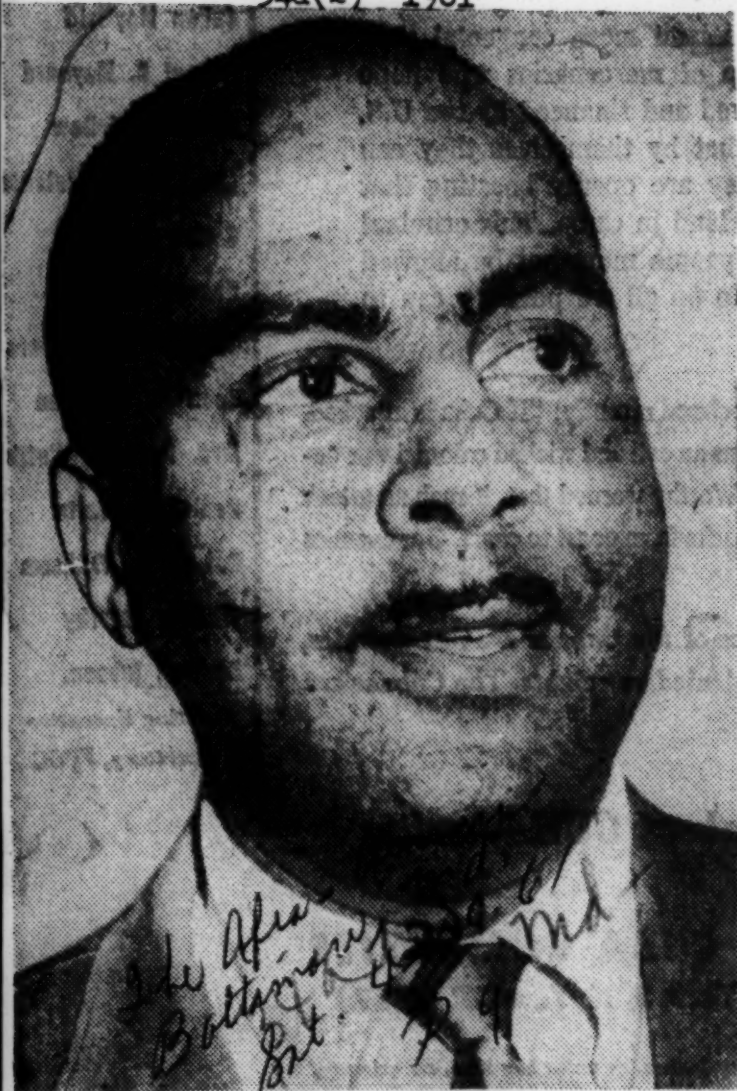
The candidate said he has been active in the NAACP, the Urban League, American Legion Post 554, the National Federation of Postal Clerks (serving as vice

president of Local 136), Autocrat Social and Pleasure Club, and Les Bon Hommes Dooze Social and Pleasure Club.

Lat 9-16-61
HIS STATEMENT released to The Courier read: "I herewith solicit the support of all political, social, and fraternal organizations for this coming election. I will, at a later date, submit a copy of

my platform for this most important elective office.

"I have been motivated to make this race as I feel that the people of this community are entitled to have representation in our city government and I feel that I am most qualified to represent them as Civil Sheriff for Orleans Parish."



ROBERT B. WATTS

'I realize the great challenge ...'

Watts sees post as a challenge'

The Afro-Baltimorean
Sat. 4-29-61
P. 9

BALTIMORE judge. Mr. Watts, a native Baltimorean, was one of 15 lawyers appointed to the new Municipal Court, new court on Friday by Governor Tawes.

"I realize the great challenge of the position and I intend to meet the challenge with faith and confidence in the Municipal Court principle."

"It will be our responsibility (the first judges) to create a court system in which the public will have confidence."

Those were the comments of Robert B. Watts as he referred to his appointment as an associate Municipal Court

His term will start on May 1 and end December 31, 1962. Mr. Watts, an independent Democrat, will then be subject to election.

THE NEW Municipal Court judge is a graduate of

Douglass High School, Morgan State College and the University of Maryland Law School, class of 1949.

Mr. Watts is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the NAACP, the Druid Hill Ave. YMCA and a former enforcement attorney for the Office of Price Stabilization.

He was appointed Traffic Court magistrate in 1957 by former Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin.

Mr. Watts is a member of St. Peter Claver's Catholic Church.

He is married to Mrs. Jacquelyn Watts. They reside at 3323 Burleith Ave. with their three children, Robert B. Jr., Rodney M. and Jacquelyn.

MR. WATTS was the only colored attorney on the list approved by Governor Tawes.

Corruption: The Christian 1962 Steed In Massachusetts

By Edgar M. Mills

New England Political Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
Sept. 7-30-61 Boston

Corruption in government will constitute the No. 1 political issue, outside of peace and self-preservation, in the 1962 elections, according to Edward W. Brooke, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. Brooke's conduct of the recent conflict-of-interest hearing which resulted in the ouster of Albert L. O'Banion, Superintendent of the fire-alarm division of the Boston Fire Department, has increased his own political stature for

However, with Mr. O'Banion's appeal to the State Civil Service Commission still pending, Mr. Brooke avoided comment on that case as well as on the case involving Rodolphe G. Bessette, State Director of Waterways, which is going to the Suffolk County grand jury.

Strong Contender

But Mr. Brooke made it clear that the various developments in Massachusetts indicating governmental corruption or wrongdoing have aroused the public to demand positive steps to clean house.

Mr. Brooke, who as the Republican nominee for Secretary of State in 1960 polled 1,095,054 votes in a losing battle, indicated keen interest in running for statewide office in 1962. His 1960 feat in topping the votes of all other GOP statewide nominees, except winning Gov. John A. Volpe, has made Mr. Brooke a strong contender for a 1962 spot.

The young Negro attorney is considering seeking either the GOP nomination for Attorney General or for an at-large Representative in Congress seat if a stalemate prevents reapportionment of the state's 14 districts into 12 for the 1962 election.

Broader View

The Fin Com chairman is vitally interested in international and national affairs. He feels that from an at-large con-



By Gordon N. Converse, Chief Photographer

Edward W. Brooke

gressional seat he could approach problems from the broad viewpoint rather than from the more provincial narrowness adopted by other Negro congressmen.

Mr. Brooke said "in 1962, next to peace and self-preservation, the No. 1 issue will be, and should be, corruption in government."

"I trust that in Boston and Massachusetts there will be a crusade to wipe out corruption in government," he said. "In fact I am sure there will be a crusade. The public is demanding it."

Mr. Brooke views the office of Attorney General as an effective center for such a crusade.

"The public is more conscious than ever before about corruption," he said. "It is a healthy thing. The taxpayers are sick and tired of having to pay tax dollars only to have officials take money from the public till and to see the money used to pay employees who fail to do their work efficiently and honestly."

"It may be called idealistic to expect honesty in government," he added, "but there is a practical aspect to honesty because of the vast sums annually taken through graft and corruption."

The Fin Com chairman decried the attitude that corruption cannot be eliminated.

"It is a dangerous attitude for the public to take," he said. "I am disappointed by those who would give up easily and accept defeat in this area."

government, Mr. Brooke said "regardless of what party happens to be in power, corruption should be dealt with forcefully and effectively."

Honest Majority

"Neither party has a monopoly on corruption or on good government, for that matter."

He agreed with statements that most public officials and workers are honest and dedicated to the public service. However, he emphasized the need to clean out the corrupt few to protect the honest majority.

"We have got to give the public a real sense of security and confidence in our public officials," he added. "It is important that the acts of one or a few shall not serve as an indictment of all public servants."

Mr. Brooke views the recent New York primary, in which Mayor Robert F. Wagner was nominated, as evidence of the public's insistence on good government. He also says Gov. John A. Volpe's moves to establish a code of ethics for public officials and employees and Mayor John F. Collins's directive to city department heads regarding conflict of interest are indicative of official awareness of the situation.

Mr. Brooke is not completely satisfied with the code-of-ethics law passed by the 1961 Legislature. He feels that the 10 Commandments constitute the best code of ethics.

The Fin Com chairman disclosed that he is following up the O'Banion probe with other investigations as a result of information reaching him from various sources. At present he said he cannot reveal the areas into which he is planning to delve.

At the same time, Mr. Brooke said that with only three staff investigators the Boston Finance Commission is handicapped in the amount of work it can do. He said that the commission's responsibilities are broad and that a major expansion in staff is required if the commission is to carry them out.

He disclosed that the commission plans to discuss soon whether or not to recommend to the 1962 Legislature specific staff expansions to make the commission a more efficient watchdog over Boston's municipal government.

Returning to corruption in

George McMechen dies, rites held last Sunday

BALTIMORE

George W. F. McMechen, 89, of 2007 McCulloh St., a practicing attorney here for 61 years, died Wednesday at a local nursing home. He was 89.

Funeral services were held 2 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 26, at the Morgan State College Christian Center.

Dean of Baltimore lawyers, Mr. McMechen was the first colored member of the Baltimore School Board; the first Morgan alumnus to contribute \$1,000 to the college; and the first Baltimorean to become grand exalted ruler of Elks.

BORN IN Wheeling, W. Va. Oct. 29, 1871, the son of George and Mildred McMechen, he received his early education in public schools of that city.

Mr. McMechen came to Baltimore in 1891 to enter the Centenary Biblical Institute and in 1895 received the first AB degree awarded after the institute changed its name to Morgan College.

Mr. McMechen was graduated from Yale University Law School in 1899 and practiced in Evansville, Ind. before returning to Baltimore in 1904.

In 1921 he was elected to the Morgan College board of Trustees and served in that capacity until the institution was taken by the State in 1939. Mr. McMechen was a member of the Morgan College Board which operates the Christian Center.

His wife, Mrs. Anna McMechen, died in 1953. Mr. McMechen is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Mildred Allen, U.S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Edith Blake, retired teacher; Mrs. Catherine Wilson, local school teacher, and Mrs. Georgia Chester, head of the music department at Edmondson High School.



GEORGE McMECHEN

THE REV. Howard L. Cornish, pastor at the Christian Center, officiated at the services, assisted by the Reverend Marion Bascom and W. P. Mitchell.

Members of the organizations to which Mr. McMechen belonged, were honorary pallbearers.

Mr. McMechen was a member of the Monumental Bar Association, Prince Hall Masons, 33rd degree; Knights of Pythias, the Morgan Alumni Association, Trinity AME Church, Douglass Memorial Church, Sigma Pi Phi Boule and Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Mr. McMechen closed his office here in 1955. He first came into prominence in 1910 when white neighbors opposed his occupying a house in the 1800 block of McCulloh St. He fought the case through City Council and Maryland Court of Appeals where he ultimately won.

A registered Republican, he was grand attorney for the Knights of Pythias.

George McMechen mourned by 1,000; rites at Morgan

BALTIMORE

More than 1,000 Baltimore citizens from all walks of life mourned George William Frederick McMechen, a lawyer for 57 years, who died Feb. 22, at the age of 89. More than 900 persons viewed the body at the Charles Law Funeral home where it lay in state Friday and Saturday.

A total of 236 persons attended the Sunday, 2 p.m. funeral services at the Christian Center on the Morgan State College campus.

Among them were local judges, attorneys, members of the Monumental City Bar Association, outstanding citizens, civic, church and community leaders, members of old Baltimore families, and the deceased man's neighbors and friends.

Also present were members of the organizations to which he belonged, the Elks and Masonic Lodges, members of the Morgan Corporation which operates the Morgan Christian Center; the Department of Education, in which he served as the first colored member of the Board of School Commissioners.

THE REV. Howard L. Cornish, director of the Morgan Christian Center, presided at the 45-minute services. He and Drs. Edward Wilson and D. O. W. Holmes, longtime friends, represented the Morgan Corporation. Dr. Holmes who is also president emeritus of Morgan State College, read the obituary.

The Rev. Marion C. Bascom, pastor of Douglas Memorial Community Church, gave the eulogy.

He said: "We have come to one of the saddest hours... it means the closing of an epoch."

HE CITED Mr. McMechen for his contributions to the community through the years. In the invocation, Dr. Richard I. McKinney, head of the Morgan Department of Philosophy, thanked God for Mr. McMechen and a "life marked by peace and contributions to the times."

The Rev. W. P. Mitchell, now pastor of Payne Memorial AME Church and former minister at Trinity AME Church where Mr. McMechen was a member, read the Scripture lesson.

Music was by the Morgan State College singers.

Some of the 110 floral designs were placed in the chapel windows. The casket was topped with a large design of huge white mums.

More than 30 cars formed the procession from the campus to Arbutus Memorial Cemetery.

MR. McMECHEN died Wednesday at a local nursing home. He had been ill five years of a heart condition. He went to the nursing home when physicians advised him to slow down his activities.

He was born Oct. 29, 1871 in Wheeling, West Va., the son of the late George and Mildred McMechen.

Educated in the Wheeling public schools, Mr. McMechen came to Baltimore in 1891, to attend Morgan College which was then Centenary Biblical Institute located at Fulton and Edmondson Aves.

He was graduated in June 1895, the first person to receive a degree after the school changed the name to Morgan College.

He finished Yale University Law School in 1899 and went to practice law in Evansville, Ind.

While there he met and married the former Miss Anna Mason of Sparta, Ill. in 1900. She died in 1950.

Mr. McMechen came to Baltimore in 1904 to practice law. He and his brother-in-law, the late W. Ashbie Hawkins, formed the law partnership known as Hawkins and McMechen and held offices at 12 East Pleasant St.

MR. McMECHEN soon became identified with civic, educational, community and fraternal life in Baltimore.

In 1919, he became the first Baltimorean elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks of the World and served in the post two terms.

In 1921, he was elected a trustee of the old Morgan College and served until 1939 when the college became a state institution.

He served as manager of the Morgan Alumni Athletics from 1920 to 1950 and as trustee of the Morgan College Corporation from 1939 to his death.

In 1944, Theodore McKelvin, then mayor of Baltimore, named Mr. McMechen the first member of his race to serve on the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners. He served six years.

The same year, Mayor McKelvin named Mr. McMechen to the advisory committee to the Charter Revision Commission of Baltimore.

AT THE June, 1957 commencement, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Morgan State College.

Prior to his death he was the oldest Morgan alumnus, and considered the dean of Baltimore lawyers.

He was a Prince Hall Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias as well as an Elk. He was also a member of the Sigma Pi Phi Boule, and the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. He held membership at the Trinity AME Church and was associated with the Douglass Memorial Church

where his family belonged. He was also a member of the Monumental Bar Association, the Morgan State College Alumni Association.

Honorary pallbearers were representatives from all the organizations.

Active pallbearers were George H. Spaulding, Dr. Houston R. Jackson, Dr. Edward N. Wilson, Dr. Waters E. Turpin, Albert N. Whiting and Theodore Miller.

MR. McMECHEN is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Mildred Allen, wife of Dr. Leroy Allen, U.S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Edith Blake, retired teacher and wife of Bernard Blake, an elementary school principal; Mrs. Catherine Wilson, a Baltimore City Home Economics teacher; Mrs. Georgianna Chester, head of the Music Department, Edmondson High School.

Also surviving are two granddaughters, Misses Peggy A. Wilson and Paula Chester; two sisters, Mrs. Ethel Jones and Miss Mamie McMechen, Wheeling, West Va. and four nieces, Mrs. Virginia Richardson, Mrs. Roberta West, Mrs. Mildred Alexander, and Mrs. June Haywood.

AMONG THOSE attending the services were Dr. Martin David Jenkins, Morgan president, Judge E. Everett Lane, former Judge Harvey C. Bickel, Dr. Saul Purdue, City Councilman and Mrs. Walter Dixon, Dr. and Mrs. George McDonald, W. A. C. Hughes Jr., Archie D. Williams, president of the Monumental Bar Association and many other city attorneys.

Also, Dr. and Mrs. Leroy Berry, John Berry, Truly Hatchett, Mrs. Frances Turner White, Mrs. Flossie Wright, Mrs. Mable Coleman, Thomas Smith, Jerry Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Urquhart, Mrs. Gertrude Urquhart, Mrs. Margaret Washington, Mrs. Adele Foreman, Mrs. Elaine Wright, Herbert Frisby, Robert Williams, Mrs. Mary West Griffin, Mrs. Houston R. Jackson, Joseph Millender, the Herbert Wilson, Mrs. Ethel Jones, John Richardson;

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hay-Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Wood, Mrs. Fouché Williams, Henson, Mr. and Mrs. Mae Gwynn, Mrs. Ada Jenkins, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Mae Gwynn, Maude Dodson, Mrs. Agnes Mrs. Nellie Johnston. —FMO

Missouri's First Negro Senator Seeks Heavy Bonds For Realtors

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.

(ANP) — Senator T. D. McNeal, of St. Louis (Dem. 7th Dist.), Missouri's first Negro state senator, has introduced a bill in the state senate that would give protection to every person who buys or sells real estate in Missouri through a licensed salesman or broker.

The bill requires all real estate brokers or dealers to post a surety bond with the real estate commission of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000, depending upon the amount of money, notes, deeds of trust negotiable instruments, evidence of debt or things of value held by them for others.

McNeal said this bill "does not bear nor is it intended to reflect upon the overwhelming number of those engaged in the real estate business who are honorable and ethical... in their dealings and who are a source of credit to the real estate business."

"The fact is", McNeal declared, "there are a number of cases in St. Louis, and in other parts of the state where some real estate salesmen and brokers have embezzled assets of their clients, thereby wiping out all their possessions."

McNeal said in most cases the embezzlers are treated as criminals and punished, but the senator asked the question, "But where does that leave the clients who have usually involved their entire life's savings in the transaction?"

The legislator said in most instances he has little recourse and usually no funds left to pursue any legal action he might want to take.

Alternate Delegate

Dr. Carl M. Peterson was elected as an alternate delegate to the House of Delegates of the Missouri State Medical Association at a meeting of the Jackson County Medical Society held on April 25. Dr. Lloyd Stockwell was chosen president-elect of the society. He will succeed to the presidency on July 1, 1962, following Dr. William M. Hitchen who will become president on July 1, 1961.

NAACP Urges Negro In Jersey Cabinet

NEWARK, N.J. (UPI) —

The New Jersey Democratic Party has been asked to appoint a Negro to a position in the governor's cabinet.

The request was made Monday by Samuel Williams of Newark, a representative of the New Jersey branch of the NAACP.

Williams was one of several representatives of public groups who appeared before a Democratic Platform committee. The committee held the first of three public hearings to solicit suggestions for the party's gubernatorial platform.

A similar hearing was scheduled in Camden and one Wednesday in Trenton. Williams also told the panel that a Negro has never served with the New Jersey State Police.

Besides Williams, several other persons requested the committee to write pledges backing civil rights legislation into the platform.

James A. Pauley, executive director of the Urban League, urged support of fair housing and open occupancy bills.

Negro Nominated For Judgeship In New Jersey

A 47-year-old Plainsfield, N. J., Negro awaits confirmation by the State Senate to become the first of his racial group to sit as a member of the state's second highest judicial body.

William Filmore Woods, a Republican, was named for the New Jersey Superior Court position by Democratic Governor Robert B. Meyner. Woods has been a member of the bar for 21 years, 20 of which have been in New Jersey. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School.

A former member of the State Alcoholic Control Commission, and a veteran of World War II, Woods now serves as a prosecutor for the commission.

The father of two children, 14 and 11, Woods is a member of the Congregational Church. He was praised by the governor for being an excellent lawyer with a distinguished background.

Thurgood turns down offer of judgeship

NEW YORK — Thurgood Marshall has turned down a nomination for a federal judgeship, it was learned here last week.

According to reports, Marshall refused the coveted federal post because he feels that his duties as director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund are too important to be abandoned at this time.

Marshall continued to newspaper men that he had been offered a nomination for one of six vacancies in the Southern District and said he had requested that his name not be considered at this time.

The name of the White House spokesman making the offer was not disclosed.

ALTHOUGH MARSHALL had indicated earlier that he was not interested in the \$22,500 - a - year, lifetime judgeship, it was learned

that the Kennedy administration stepped up its pressure on the NAACP strategist to see if he would accept one of the six local vacancies.

With Marshall out of the judicial race, sources disclosed that Attorney General Robert Kennedy was scanning the names of several colored lawyers in the New York area for one of the six vacancies.

High on the list of those being considered is Robert Carter, NAACP legal counsel and a close associate of Marshall, who is presently working as a special assistant to U.S. Attorney Robert Morgenthau on a case involving the Landrum-Griffin law.

WOMAN OPPOSES DUDLEY FOR POST

Mrs. Lawrence Is First of
Her Sex to Get Nomination

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Two candidates with Southern accents are running for Borough President of Manhattan. Each formerly taught school, and each has a son.

In other ways, the two candidates are vastly different.

Mrs. Dorothy Bell Lawrence, the Republican candidate, is petite, blonde and feminine-looking, but determined in manner.

Edward R. Dudley, Democratic-Liberal candidate, is tall, dignified, soft-spoken and a Negro.

Both left the South because they disapproved of it.

Taught in One-Room School

As a teacher in a one-room school with fifty-six Negro pupils near Staunton, Va., Mr. Dudley had been paid \$60 a month, while white teachers were getting \$115.

Mrs. Lawrence says she is a Republican because she learned "as a young girl in Georgia" of the evils of one-party rule. Disgust with the Democrats in Georgia and admiration for the late Fiorello H. La Guardia drew her to the Republican party when she came to New York in 1934, she says.

Mr. Dudley came to New York in the Thirties, too. He worked for three years in his uncle's real estate firm while studying law at night at St. John's Law School in Brooklyn.

The uncle, his mother's sister, was Edward A. Johnson, the first Negro ever elected to the Legislature. He was elected on the Republican ticket in 1917 and served in the Assembly with the late Robert F. Wagner Sr., father of the Mayor.

It is because of Mayor Wagner's insistence, in the face of strong opposition by the regular Democratic organization, that Mr. Dudley is now serving as Borough President. He was elected by the City Council last January to fill the vacancy created when former Borough President Hulan E. Jack was found guilty of conflict-of-interest charges.

Defeated Dickens in Primary

The party regulars had sought to replace Mr. Jack Assembly-

man Lloyd E. Dickens after failing at this, they put him into the primary race against with Mr. Dudley defeated him, running with the Mayor on an independent ticket.

Mr. Dudley is still campaigning with the Mayor. He tells his audiences that the Wagner administration is the best the city ever had, and praises the

Wagner record on housing, civil rights and schools.

Mr. Dudley's campaign literature asserts that since he has been in office as Borough President, he has made appointments solely on merit, maintained an "open-door" policy for community groups and taken the lead in Charter reform.

The literature also says that Mr. Dudley has served as an assistant state attorney general, justice on the Domestic Relations Court and United States Ambassador.

Mr. Dudley was appointed Ambassador to Liberia in 1948, and served until 1953. He was legal counsel to the Governor of the Virgin Islands from 1945 to 1947. He has also served on the legal defense staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Works at P. S. 171

Mrs. Dudley, the former Rae Elizabeth Olley, is a school teacher. She is in charge of the city's all-day neighborhood school at Public School 171, in Astoria, Queens. Their 17-year-old son is a student at the Fieldston School in Riverdale, the Bronx.

Mrs. Lawrence is the first woman of either major political party to run for Borough President in New York City. She is the only woman district leader of any political party in the city. Her district is the Eighth Assembly District South, which is between Fortieth and Fifty-seventh Streets from the East River to Third Avenue. She has represented the complete district, which extends to Eighty-fourth Street, in the Legislature since 1958.

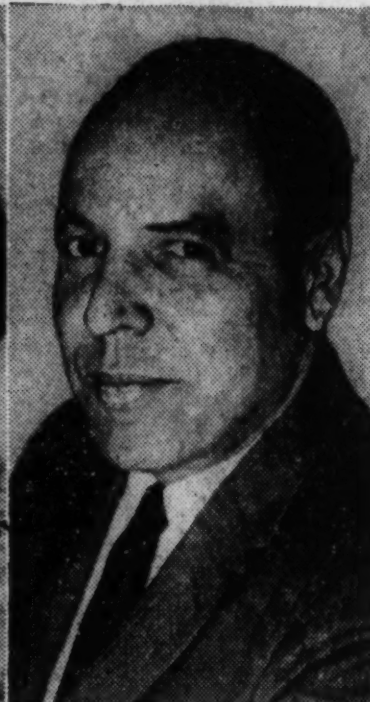
Mrs. Lawrence, 46 years old, is the widow of an engineer, Stillson F. Lawrence. Their 12-year-old son attends Trinity School.

In her campaign literature and speeches, Mrs. Lawrence stresses her experience as an administrative officer of the State Workman's Compensation Board, as an aide to former Rep-

Nominees for Borough Presidency



Mrs. Dorothy Bell Lawrence
Republican



The New York Times
Edward R. Dudley
Democrat-Liberal

representative William F. Pfeiffer and as a political district leader.

Mrs. Lawrence campaigns as if she believes that being a woman is an asset rather than a liability.

"In your city as in your home cleaning house is a woman's job," he leaflets read. And to her audiences she says that women are more interested than men in good homes and schools, safe streets, playgrounds and parks. She declares that "you need a woman in the Borough President's office."

RD:Lot 8

Raymond Jones in Stiff Battle to Head Tammany

See Courier 12-2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

12-2-61
NEW YORK—Powerful J. Raymond Jones, leading strategist in delivering New York to Mayor Robert F. Wagner on election day, faced a hard fight in his bid to succeed deposed Tammany Boss Carmine De Sapio as leader of the County Democratic organization.

349121
One of two front runners for the choice spot, Mr. Jones refused to be counted out. His leading opponent at this time is John Harrington, candidate of the Democratic Reform Bloc. Both men need the support of the mayor since neither could garner the needed votes at the meeting of the party's executive committee.

■
MR. JONES has an edge because he has the backing of regular organization leaders although he was the only party regular to back the mayor in the primary.

The mayor was reported to have opposed Mr. Jones' election because of the support of old-line district leaders.

■
MR. JONES is seeking to end the deadlock by getting the reformers to switch their support from Harrington to him saying, "If I do not meet your tests, I will withdraw."

He challenged the bloc to judge him by using their own standards and principles "I have fought for many years for reforms in the Democratic party long before the reform movement was born."

"I recognize and accept the principles laid down by former Governor Herbert H. Lehman which form the basis of the reform movement," Mr. Jones added that he had worked for the Democratic party for forty years, "fought to preserve the mayor's political life and I'm eminently qualified to become county leader."

12-2-61
LATER IN the week, Mr. Jones was reported to have threatened to quit if the mayor does not support him.

Sources close to him added that he also threatened to denounce Mayor Wagner for allow-

ing racism to become a determining factor in picking a county leader.

It was felt strongly that if he is not elected, he will move to his native Virgin Islands where he is building a home.

There are persistent reports that the mayor would seek a compromise candidate who could be Edward N. Costikyan, leader of the 8th AD, a Tammany insurgent yet never closely identified with the reform group.

■
ANOTHER possibility, closely identified with the reform group, is Fire Commissioner Edward J. E. Cavanagh Jr., chairman of the

New York County Democratic Committee, who managed Mayor Wagner's entire re-election campaign.

Although Gov. Lehman, as senior advisor to the reform group, is committed to Harrington, it is reported that he has been discussing with the mayor a possible compromise in view of the bitter split. A decision is expected within a month.

POWELL AIDE RUNS FOR COUNCIL POST

The N.Y. Times
O. D. Dempsey, Minister at Abyssinian Church, Seeks Seat Held by Earl Brown

New York
By WAYNE PHILLIPS

The Rev. Oberia D. Dempsey, associate pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, announced yesterday that he was a candidate for the City Council seat held by Earl Brown. The pastor of the church at 132 West 138th Street is Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., who was opposed by Mr. Brown in 1958. All three men are Democrats.

Mr. Dempsey denied that his candidacy was in any way an attempt by Mr. Powell to retaliate against Mr. Brown. He said Mr. Powell "has nothing whatsoever to do with my action."

Mr. Dempsey is a member of the Alfred Isaac Club of Democrats, of which Representative Powell is the leader. The club, however, lies outside Mr. Brown's Council district.

The district's Democratic leaders, who will designate the organization candidate in the September primary, are Angelo Simonetti, Franz S. Leichter, Lloyd E. Dickens and J. Raymond Jones.

Leaders' Support in Doubt

Mr. Dempsey did not claim support of any of them in his announcement. The only one who could be reached, Mr. Jones, said that "we won't support Mr. Dempsey."

Mr. Jones, a close political associate of Representative Powell, said the members of his Carver Democratic Club had already designated their co-leader, Mrs. Minnetta Anderson, for the Council seat.

The action had been taken, he pointed out, without any indication of whether Mr. Brown would be a candidate for re-election. If Mr. Brown becomes a candidate, he said, the matter would be reconsidered.

Mr. Dempsey said his candidacy had been endorsed by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York and the Twentieth Century Adventurers' Club of Harlem. The latter he described as a civic organization of young professionals.

Mr. Dempsey said he would



ASPIRANT: The Rev. Oberia D. Dempsey, candidate for the City Council.

open his campaign at 2 P. M. today with a meeting at the Second Canaan Baptist Church, 10 Lenox Avenue. He is to speak on the subject "Where is Justice?"

Party for Birthday

Next Sunday night, he said, his friends will honor him with a "birthday salute" at the Audubon Ballroom, West 166th Street and Broadway.

Mr. Dempsey has never before been a candidate for public office. He is, however, Locality Mayor of Harlem—an honorary nongovernmental post for which community elections are held. Since coming to the Abyssinian Baptist Church in 1955 he has been active in campaigns to create better jobs and housing for Negroes.

He was born in Paris, Tex., in 1919, one of nine children of a Baptist minister. In World War II he saw combat in Europe as a technical sergeant in a field artillery unit.

After the war he settled in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and took a job in a mattress and spring factory. He attended Brooklyn College for seven years at night to earn a degree in business administration and politics.

In his spare time he was youth director of the Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn. In 1953 he was ordained and

became assistant minister of the Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

He and his wife, the former Vivian Edwards, live at 1430 Amsterdam Avenue. They have four children.

Negro Seen As Denmark Envoy

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
NEW YORK — (ANP) —

Dr. John A. Davis, former CCNY professor and currently one of the five commissioners on the State Commission Against Discrimination, is being strongly considered as a United States Ambassador to Denmark, and Danish reports are that he will be "very acceptable" if he is appointed.

Dr. Davis said all he knew was what he read in the newspapers, but sources indicated that the Danish prime minister, who met with President Kennedy last week, reportedly also indicated they would welcome Dr. Davis. Dr. Davis and his wife spent several weeks in Denmark last summer.

A Danish newspaper, Frederiksborg Amts Avis, in its weekend edition expressed an opinion that the nation wanted U. S. ambassador, adding that, a Negro American as the "should the possibility of Professor Davis' appointment have been brought out as a trial balloon, we can only say, send him to Denmark."

The 48-year-old Dr. Davis, considered one of the nation's top political scientists; is also president of the American Society on African Culture, and was an active member of the Roosevelt administration. He was appointed to SCAD by former Governor Harriman. He lives with his family in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Newest N. Y. Journal and Courier
March 10, 1961



Herbert B. Evans, Harlem attorney and former assistant counsel to the New York Housing and Redevelopment Board, was seated in New York City Council on Thursday after being elected to the post vacated by Earl Brown by the 20 Democratic council members.

His term will end Dec. 31, but Mr. Evans is Democratic nominee for the seat in the November election. Mr. Brown declined to run for re-election and was named to the housing board by Mayor Robert Wagner.

POLITICAL STORM ENGULFS HARLEM

City-Wide Fight Reflected in
Bitter Feuds There

By LAYMOND ROBINSON

Harlem is being pounded by the full force of the violent political storm raging within the Democratic party in the city.

The predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican district was just recovering from a heavy political squall of its own when the fight between Mayor Wagner and Tammany leader Carmine G. De Sapio burst over it, plunging it into new agony.

The Wagner-De Sapio power struggle has split the heavily Democratic area once again into a bewildering assortment of feudal zones, provoking bitter animosity among friends, creating some bizarre political alliances, and confronting the voters with a monumental dilemma in the Sept. 7 primary.

The winner-take-all battle between the Mayor and the regular Democratic organization has already produced one major casualty: It has splintered the "leadership team" of Negro district leaders headed by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Powell Background History

The Powell group was established in 1959, the year after Mr. Powell turned back an attempt by Mr. De Sapio to oust him as Representative from Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional District.

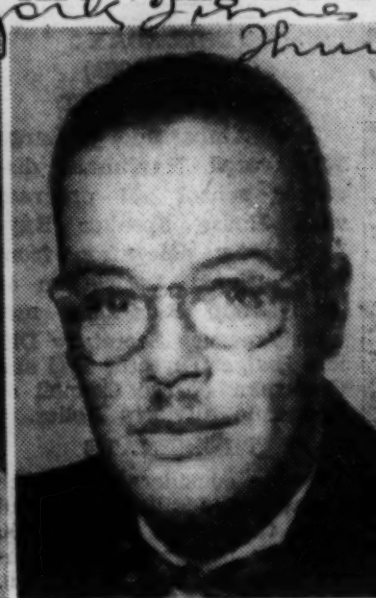
In one of the strange alliances of the present campaign, Mr. Powell, who bitterly accuses Mr. De Sapio in the 1958 Congressional race and the 1955 leadership fights of being anti-Negro and of running a "political plantation system" in Harlem, has cast his lot with the Tammany chief. He is supporting state Controller Arthur Levitt for Mayor and other Tammany candidates in the

The unpredictable Mr. Powell has said he is supporting Mr. Levitt because he is convinced that Mr. Levitt would make better use of Negroes and Puerto

Candidates Who Are Vying for Two Council Seats



The Rev. O. D. Dempsey
Twenty-first District



Herbert B. Evans
Twenty-first District



John J. Merli
Twenty-second District



L. Joseph Overton
Twenty-first District



Robert A. Low
Twenty-second District

to Ricans in his administration than has the Mayor. Mr. Levitt has said he would give due recognition to minority groups if elected, but he has made no specific commitments to Mr. Powell on this score.

While Mr. Powell rides on the Tammany campaign train, the district leader who has acted as the chief strategist of the Powell forces in the past has refused to do so.

Jones Stays With Wagner

J. Raymond Jones, leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District East, has dismissed the Tammany candidates as a "totally incompetent bunch" and is backing the Wagner slate.

Mr. Jones is also playing a key managerial role in the campaigns of the Mayor and his running-mate for Manhattan Borough President, Edward R. Dudley, the incumbent.

In directing the Dudley campaign, Mr. Jones finds himself fighting another of his fellow-members of the Harlem leadership team, Lloyd E. Dickens, Eleventh Assembly District leader and the De Sapio choice for Borough President.

The most hotly contested races in Harlem are for two City Council seats and three district leadership posts.

The Council fights are in the Twenty-first Councilmanic District, which lies mainly in Central Harlem, and in the Twenty-second District, covering parts of East and Central Harlem and Yorkville.

There are in all six leadership contests in Central and East

Harlem, but those in the Thirteenth Assembly District East (involving Mr. Jones), the Sixteenth A.D. South, and the Tenth A.D. North, are attracting the greatest attention.

Like the Mayor in his own campaign against Mr. Levitt, the Wagner forces in the local Harlem races are using the "boss issue" as their basic weapon against the De Sapio candidates.

They are charging that the organization choices are totally controlled by Mr. De Sapio and thus cannot serve the people effectively.

Regulars Deny Charges

The organization candidates are firing back that they have records of experience and service to the community that their challengers cannot match. They scoff at charges that they are puppets of the Tammany leader.

In the Twenty-first Councilmanic District, three men — a lawyer, a minister and a labor leader — are fighting for the party nomination for the Council seat being vacated by Earl Brown, who reportedly is in line for appointment to a housing post by the Mayor.

Even if he had decided to run for re-election, Mr. Brown, who carried the Tammany banner against Mr. Powell in the 1958 Congressional election, would have faced a purge by Mr. De Sapio, who has resented his recent political alliance with the Mayor.

Candidate of the Wagner forces in the Twenty-first

Councilmanic District is Herbert B. Evans, 41-year-old lawyer and former member of the State Parole Board.

The De Sapio candidate is the Rev. Omeria D. Dempsey, also 41, who is associate pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Representative Powell is pastor.

The third candidate, L. Joseph Overton, is running on his own. He is a 40-year-old business agent of Local 338 of the Retail, Wholesale, Chain Store and Food Employee's Union, A. F. L.-C. I. O. He is also former president of the Harlem branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Each of the three has pledged that, if elected, he will establish an office in the district to hear the grievances of his constituents. All three are also stressing heavily the need for better housing, police protection and narcotics control.

Merli Faces Fight

In the Twenty-second Councilmanic District, John J. Merli, incumbent and organization candidate, faces a challenge for the nomination from Robert A. Low, 41-year-old lawyer and former assistant to the Mayor on health, hospital and civil rights matters.

Mr. Merli is stressing what he calls "bread-and-butter" issues, emphasizing that he has campaigned for better housing,

an end to racial and religious discrimination and sweeping crackdowns on the narcotics menace. He contends that he has been instrumental in bringing much new public and private housing to his district in the twelve years he has been its Councilman. He is a 58-year-old businessman.

Mr. Low is charging that Mr. Merli is not only a "boss-controlled" candidate of Mr. De Sapio, but has failed to give sufficient attention to the housing, educational and safety needs of the people in the district. He has been active in handling tenants' cases in the courts and has prepared a campaign booklet outlining the rights of tenants.

Mr. Low is also the only candidate in the city who employs a hearse as a campaign prop. He displays the somber vehicle at rallies, shouting that he will use it to "bury the bosses" on primary day. He is being backed by the anti-Tammany Democratic faction headed by former Senator Herbert H. Lehman.

The Lehman group is also trying to unseat Mr. Merli as party leader in the Tenth A. D. North in East Harlem. Mr. Merli has held the leadership for fifteen years, and has rarely been challenged.

The Lehman group, which is in the Wagner camp, has pitted Carlos M. Rios, union organizer, and Mrs. Henrietta M. Brown, housewife, against Mr. Merli and his woman co-leader, Mrs. Ida Valesi.

Big Battle in 16th A. D. South

But the district leadership fight that seems to be arousing most attention in the area is in the Sixteenth A. D. South in East Harlem.

Here Democratic Representative Alfred E. Santangelo and Mrs. Marie Lanzetta, his co-leader, are being challenged by two determined newcomers, Herman E. Badillo, a lawyer, and Mrs. Jacqueline Foster.

Mr. Badillo, a Puerto Rican, and Mrs. Foster, a Negro, have charged that the Santangelo club is dominated by Italians who discourage Negroes and Puerto Ricans from joining. Mr. Santangelo has heatedly denied this, contending that his club is a racially integrated one.

The Badillo-Foster group also has accused the Santangelo forces of "shameful neglect" of housing, health and other problems in the area. They are concentrating their attacks on Mr. Santangelo and have not invoked the bossism issue against Mr. De Sapio.

Mr. Santangelo argues that his record on housing, civil rights and other matters of interest to the people in his district is a superior one. He accuses Mr. Badillo of "seeking publicity" in making the race.

Mr. Santangelo, who normally has Tammany backing for his district leadership candidacy, lost it this year when he refused a De Sapio ultimatum to withdraw from the race for the Borough Presidency nomination. He has been district leader for four years.

Another Leadership Fight

The third leadership fight

that has attracted unusual attention is in the Thirteenth A. D. East in Central Harlem. Here Mr. Jones and Mrs. Edrie Archibald are seeking to fend off a challenge by Antonio T. Rasmus, whom Mr. Jones defeated for the post in 1950, and Miss Elizabeth Barry.

Mr. Rasmus, the Tammany candidate, is an employe of the Board of Elections.

Other Harlem leadership contests include these:

Hulan E. Jack, former Manhattan Borough President, and Mrs. Lillian Thompson are being challenged by Victor E. Williams and Mrs. Ruby N. Small in the Fourteenth A. D. West. Mr. Jack has been leader of the district since 1948.

Antonio Mendez and Marina Barrios, incumbents, are being challenged by Henry Pritchard and Mrs. Amanda M. Lindberg in the Thirteenth A. D. East.

In a four-way battle in the Twelfth A. D. North, Mark Southall and Mrs. Eva S. Neil are being challenged by John Matthews and Mrs. Lillian I. Brown, by Pete Holden, and by Stanley White.

The fight for the party nomi-

nation for Councilman in the Twenty-third Councilmanic District also involves part of Central Harlem, but most of the district lies in Washington Heights and Inwood. Here Samuel Davis, the incumbent whom Tammany is seeking to purge, is running against S. Alexander Sterenbuch, the Tammany choice, and Carl D. Lawrence, newspaper reporter.

Raleigh gets first councilman

The Afro-American
JOHN W. WINTERS, 41-year-old real estate dealer and contractor, became the first of his race to be elected to the Raleigh city council Tuesday.

Winston-Salem Journal
J. Q. FALLS, manager of the Charlotte office of the Winston-Salem Mutual Life Insurance Co., was re-elected to his second term as a member of the Gastonia, N.C., city council. His job compels him to commute 50 miles a day between Charlotte and Gastonia where he lives.

* * *

HUBERT ROBINSON, the lone colored member of Chapel Hill, North Carolina's town board, was re-elected Tuesday. **Wade H. Spearman** was elected to the Lumberton, N.C., city council and **Carl Russell**, an undertaker, who won in the primary, ran unopposed in Winston-Salem's councilmanic election.

Council Field Now 12

Real estate broker John W. Winters has paid his filing fee as a candidate for the widening City Council race. He is the first Negro to enter the field.

Winters said he has the formal endorsement of the Raleigh Citizens Association, and the backing of several civic and social organizations.

The 41-year-old Democrat said he preferred to reserve judgment until he had more information on the subjects.

"Without all the facts available, it would be premature for me to say yes or no to either of these questions," he said.

"With the proper evaluation of the many problems involved in building a prosperous city and the willingness to share these responsibilities, our citizens can build a community in which all can take pride. Because it is my humble desire to serve all the citizens of our city to the best of my ability I respectfully request the support of all," he said.

Winters said he felt that all citizens of the city should have



JOHN WINTERS

representation on the City Council.

He makes his home at 1309 E. Hargett st. with his wife and children. They attend Saint Monica's Roman Catholic Church.

His business office is located at 507 E. Martin Street on land purchased by his grandparents in 1857.

Real estate man in race for Raleigh city council

RALEIGH, N.C. — John W. Winters, a real estate broker, has filed for a seat on the City Council. The only colored person in the 12-man field of candidates, he is backed by the Raleigh Citizens Association and other organizations.

He stated: "With the proper evaluation of the many problems involved in building a prosperous city and the willingness to share these responsibilities, our citizens can build a community in which all can take pride."

"Because it is my humble desire to serve all the citizens of our city to the best of my ability, I respectfully request the support of all."

The 41-year-old business man lives at 1309 E. Hargett St. He and his wife are parents of eight children. They attend Saint Monica's Catholic Church.

Negro Elected in Lumberton

LUMBERTON — Mayor R. A. Hedgpeth led the ticket in Tuesday's election as three incumbent councilmen and three newcomers, including the first Negro ever elected, were also chosen.

Hedgpeth, under a new election law, will serve for four years and the three incumbents, who were top votegetters, will also serve for four years. The three newcomers will serve for two years.

Incumbents are F. K. Biggs Jr., James M. Payne and James F. Phillips. The three new councilmen are Horace H. Phillips, Rufus Goodyear and Wade H. Spearman, the Negro.

An abortive write-in effort by Ernest Pittman, defeated in the primary resulted in a poll of only 203 as compared with the Mayor's leading vote of 955.

Fletcher Sessoms, E. A. Sun-

Three Negroes in City Council Race at Kinston

KINSTON — With three Negroes in the City Council race here, some white people have expressed concern over whether or not the trio could gain control of the council in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

The three are among 13 seeking seats on the five-member council. One of the Negroes, Mrs. J. J. Hannibal, is seeking her second straight term. She was the first ever elected to the council here.

Kinston has 8,500 persons on the registrations books, eligible to vote. Negro voters total 1,961. In the last election only 2,572 votes were cast.

For the first time in 35 years a Republican is running for the office of mayor. Jasper L. Phillips, 71, retired civil engineer, is seeking to unseat Mayor Guy Elliott. Robert Arnold Curtis, current member of the council, is also running for mayor.

day and Mrs. F. P. Ward were unopposed for city school board seats.

The election was conducted under a new law, introduced by State Sen. Cutlar Moore, in which the city council was enlarged from four to six members.

Reid Tops City Vote

Judge Wins 4-Year Term

City Judge S. Pretlow Winborne won a clear-cut victory, and four of five incumbents led a field of 29 Council candidates Tuesday as more than 11,000 voted in Raleigh's biennial municipal primary.

Winborne was elected to a four-year term, polling 8,296 votes to 1,781 for his lone opponent, N. K. (Bill) Dean, a merchant of the Caraleigh section.

14 in Run-Off.

Nominated for the May 2 general election to contest for the seven City Council seats were the following 14 candidates:

Mayor pro-tem Jim Reid, the leader with 6,630 votes.

Mayor W. G. Enloe, second with 5,840 votes.

Councilman Paul Hoover, 5,593.

Councilman John N. Coffey, 5,407.

William McLaurin, owner-operator of a chain of parking lots and buildings, 4,722.

Travis (Tommy) Tomlinson, owner of a convalescent home, 4,548.

Councilman Robert Sessoms, 4,384.

John Winters, real estate man and the only Negro entered in the race, 3,352.

Clay Williams, public relations official with a savings and loan association, 3,541.

Dr. Joseph N. Sasser, professor on the State College staff, 3,156.

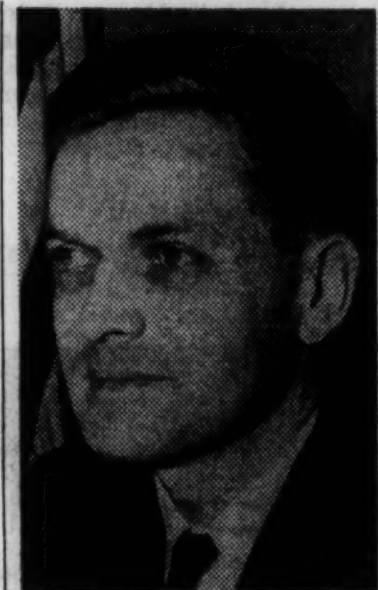
E. L. Cloyd, retired dean of students at State College, 2,820.

Thomas E. Jones, shoe department manager in a local men's store, 1,755.

Mrs. Eva Rothrock, housewife and active in political and civic affairs, 1,676.

Milton Kramer, owner of a jewelry firm here, 1,665.

Mrs. Rothrock, a grandmother and native of Winston-Salem who



JUDGE PRETLOW WINBORNE

has lived here 20 years, was the only woman among five in the race to qualify among the first 14 for the run-off. She has been active in the Wake Republican organization and at present is its secretary.

Reid's leadership on the ticket marked the second time he has topped it. Two years ago the mayor pro-tem, who is a vice president and public relations official for Branch Banking and Trust Company, also led the field.

Victory for Administration.

Mayor Enloe's showing in second place—the same spot he won two years ago in the election—was interpreted as a clear victory for his administration's policies, which had come under attack during the campaign.

So sharp was the criticism, in fact, that Enloe changed his announced decision of a few months ago not to run, and entered the race.

And further bolstering his administration's record was the fact that all his fellow Councilmen who offered placed among the first

seven. Two present Councilmen, Jesse Helms and Joseph Correll, did not run.

Single-Shot Votes.

Returns indicated there was considerable single-shot voting for Winters in the predominant Negro precincts — No. 20, Lucille Hunter School; No. 25, Wake Office Building; and No. 28, Ligon High School. (Winters had advised against single-shooting in his favor).

However, he also showed much strength in other sections of the city, and though the large support he got in the Negro precincts enabled him to place eighth, figures showed he would have made the first 14 list even without those ballots.

The total vote of 11,923 was about 1,000 more than Wake Election Board officials had figured would be cast.

Over 3,000 adult persons brought in by annexation of five new areas last year swelled the total considerably.

The 14 high candidates will be certified by the board for the run-off two weeks hence, and the seven high in this balloting will be declared elected.

Runners-up.

Runner-ups in the large Council field, with their votes, follow:

Woodrow Wilson Cox, 1,635; Mrs. Jane Moser, 1,550; D. P. Watkins, 1,105; Louis T. Johnson, 1,000; William E. Mixon, 971; Mrs. Helen C. Lehigh, 945; Mrs. Mary C. Andrews, 912; Percy C. Daniels, 883; Mrs. Elizabeth Nutting, 822; James Archie Wilson, 711; James A. Cannon, 525; J. L. Justice, 508; George P. Davis, 413; Jesse W. Baker, 370; and M. M. Patterson, 344.

The returns were tabulated unofficially by the Elections Board and precinct registrars are to make their formal returns within a day or so.

Falkener Seeks 2nd Term As Greensboro Councilman

Negro and Two Other Newcomers On Council

Journal + Guide
34 a Norfolk, Va
Nov. 4-29-61

Waldo C. Falkener, city councilman, has announced that he will seek a second term on City Council in the May 2 election. Mr. Falkener, a bondsman for many years, won a seat on the seven-man council two years ago in one of the city's hottest elections. He was elected then from a field of 34 candidates. He becomes the second incumbent and second candidate to announce.

MR. FALKENER is a member of the present council finance and transportation committees. He is particularly interested in better housing and acceleration of the city's urban renewal development activity.

HE HAS visited redevelopment and housing in several metropolitan areas. He views acceleration of urban redevelopment not only as a means of offering standard housing for residents, but also as an opportunity to furnish jobs for the city's unemployed.

THE COUNCILMAN endorsed the projects provided for in a 7,350,000 bond issue approved in November. He pledged to work diligently for a new system, a green band of traffic and revitalization of the business area, an advancement of a long range plan for acquisition of park lands for the city, for which the bond issue was voted.

IN ADDITION, Mr. Falkener has supported programs of expanded street lighting and pavements, some of which have materialized.

He has engaged in city representation by attending conferences of the American Municipalities and congress of the American Municipal Association in Denver and New York, International Conference of the United States Conference of Mayors in Chicago and North Carolina Municipalities in Charlotte, N. C.

A NATIVE OF Greensboro, he is the son of the late state senator, H. H. Falkener,

and Margaret Z. Falkener, former educator and supervisor of Guilford county schools. He is a member of St. James Presbyterian church and its trustee board, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the YMCA, Greensboro Men's Club, Citizens Association, North Carolina Guardsmen and other organizations of the eastern seaboard.

He is married to the former Margaret Evans of Saulsbury. The Falkeners have a daughter attending Fisk university and two sons in Greensboro.



WALDO C. FALKENER
 Seeks Reelection

Seek Seats On Edenton Council

Edenton, N. C.

Two Negroes have field as candidates for seats on the City Council in Edenton subject to the municipal elections on May 7. *Nov. 4-29-61*
 The Rev. F. H. LaGarde, pastor of Providence Baptist church, and George E. Tillett, local attorney, recently became the only Negroes who ever filed for seats on the town council.

Rev. Mr. LaGarde is a candidate for a seat from the third ward and Mr. Tillett is running for councilman at large.

This year voters cannot cast a single shot ballot but must vote for as many candidates as there are positions to be filled in the election. In the case of the councilmanic elections, four candidates are running for two vacancies. Therefore, the voter must vote for at least two candidates.

Single shot ballots will not be counted.

P1
 By **BILL WOMBLE.**

Raleigh elected its first Negro to the City Council Tuesday. John W. Winters, 41-year-old head of real estate and building firm, became the first of his race to win a seat, and will take office with his six fellow councilmen July 1.

Newcomers with Winters on the seven-member Council will be Travis Tomlinson, president of local convalescent home, and William McLaurin, owner of a string of parking lots.

Four of the five incumbents of-firing—Mayor W. G. Enloe and Councilmen Jim Reid, John N. Coffey and Paul Hoover—were re-elected to office. The fifth, Councilman Robert Sessoms, ran eighth and lost out.

Single-Shotting Effective.

Unofficial returns indicated clearly that Winters, though he had strong support in almost all precincts, owes his victory to single-shotting in the large Negro precincts. This gave him an advantage which enabled him to place seventh and thus edge out Sessoms, who was serving his first term.

Sessoms, head of a printing firm here, was opposed vigorously by organized labor. His company is one of several involved in a lengthy and bitter strike of union bookbinders, now well into its second year.

For the fourth time, Reid, who is Mayor pro-tem, led the balloting. He was the leader in the primary and election of two years ago, then repeated again this year.

Council Decides.

Whether Enloe will again become Mayor remains to be decided when the new Council organizes early in July. Until two years ago, it had been customary for the Council to elect the ticket leader, if he wanted the position. But Reid yielded to Enloe, who already was on the Council and had experience.

This is how the 14 nominees ran in yesterday's election: Reid, 8,652; Enloe, 7,349; Coffey, 6,814; Hoover, 6,308; Tomlinson, 6,213; McLaurin, 6,117; and Winters, 6,079.

Runners-up: Councilman Sessoms, 5,386; Dr. James N. Sasser,

State College professor, 4,876; Clay Williams, public relations executive, 4,490; E. L. Cloyd, retired college dean, 3,323; Mrs. Reva Rothrock, housewife and Reva Rothrock, 3,316; Thomas E. Jones, manager of the shoe department in a men's store, 2,656; Milton Kraer, jewelry store owner, 1,827.

Mrs. Rothrock was one of five newcomers who entered the primary last month, which had a field of 28 candidates. Four were eliminated when the field was narrowed to 14 nominees.

Although Winters himself and some of his backers, including publishers of the local Negro newspaper, The Carolina, Wae Coffey and Paul Hoover—were re-elected against single-shotting, the suggestion was ignored.

For instance, in Precinct No. 26, Ligon High Gym, Winters got 1,068 votes. Mayor Pro-tem Reid was next highest with 513 and Mayor Enloe received 506.

In-cumbents Hoover and Sessoms got only 38 and 51 respectively and the newcomers ran even lower. The same trend was shown in the other two predominant Negro precincts, No. 20, Lucille Hunter School, and the No. 25, County Office building.

Winters issued this statement: "I am deeply grateful to the citizens of Raleigh for their confidence in electing me. I am proud of Raleigh and I sincerely hope that Raleigh will be proud of me at the expiration of my term."

Winters is a Raleigh native, the grandson of Oscar Winters, a free Negro who claimed squatter's rights to a tract of land in East Raleigh in 1857. Today, the modern offices of John W. Winters and Company at 507 East Martin Street, stands on part of this tract.

Winters graduated at Washington High School here, attended Virginia State for two years and then Long Island (N.Y.) University for one year, majoring in English. He left before winning a degree.

He had intended becoming a journalist, but said he found opportunities scant in this field for Negroes in 1941.

Married and the father of eight children, he has been in the real estate and building business here for five years. His firm builds both residential and commercial buildings.

Winters married the former Marie Montague of Raleigh. The

family is Catholic and resides at 1309 E. Hargett Street.

First Try.

Tomlinson, 47, has been active in civic and public affairs here for many years, but had never before offered for office. He is a Wake County Native and an alumnus of State College.

Married, he has two sons and the family resides at 2320 Church-ill Road.

McLaurin is a native of Harnett County and operates a chain of parking facilities in Raleigh and other cities. He is married and the father of four children. The family resides at 5329 East Lakeside Drive. It was his first try for office.

The total vote in yesterday's balloting was 13,434. This compared with 11,904 cast in last month's primary.

City Judge S. Pretlow Winborne was unopposed and was formally elected to a four-year term with a vote of 6,919. He had eliminated a lone opponent, N. K. Dean, in the first primary.

Raleigh is not the first city in the State to name a Negro to its council. Both Greensboro and Durham did so some years ago.

Youngstown Mystery Deepens

Did 'Pressure' Make Thornton Give Up Bid?

By PHYL GARLAND
(Courier Staff Writer)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — A set of mysterious circumstances surrounds the sudden withdrawal of the first Negro to file as a candidate for mayor of Youngstown, Ohio.

John M. Thornton, international trial Youngstown and its heavy al representative of the United concentration of Negroes.

Steelworkers union, and a vice president of the Negro American Labor Council, pulled out of the race last week, amid a flock of rumors that strong pressure had been applied against him.

Thornton was to have run in the Democratic primary.

POINTED TO as possible "villains" in this mystery which is taking on cloak-and-dagger proportions are Mayor Frank R. Franko, head of the present administration, and James P. Griffin, the Steelworkers' director of District 26, which includes indus-

Richard Johnson, spokesman for the disbanded Thornton for Mayor Committee said rumors are now going the rounds that the only people who could get Thornton out of the race for mayor would be his superior officers in Washington.

Credulence is given this belief by the publicly known dissension between Thornton and Griffin. Some have intimated that it was the reason behind Thornton's transfer to Washington, D. C., where he now works. He was the only Negro staff member in Griffin's district. No more have been appointed in spite of the high percentage of Negro union members in the city.

It is common knowledge that several years ago Thornton was one of the biggest backers of Franko who, when he was elected mayor, appointed Negroes to higher positions than they had ever held before. Among them was Charles Street, present Water Commissioner and also a vice president of the NALC. At one time Street was considered Thornton's protégé.

An officer of the Independent Negro Voters Association, of which Street is chairman, says that the two have split because of Franko's alleged control of the organization, and Street's alliance with the current city administration.

HOWEVER, Street told the Courier that he knew of no pressure whatsoever that might have been put on Thornton. "There was no reason for any pressure to be applied," said Street. "Mr. Thornton was never considered a formidable candidate, though he's a good man."

"Negroes here know that they can be the determining factor in politics, but that they can't elect a candidate all by themselves," Street said. "A few years back, Mr. Thornton ran for state representative and received only 3,000 votes."

Certain NALC members claim that Street wrote a letter to Griffin, denouncing Thornton for taking petitions to run for mayor.

"I ONLY WROTE a letter to the Courier," Street explained. "I just sent a copy to the Steelworkers. That particular letter merely clarified the fact that the Independent Voters League had not entered Mr. Thornton's name as a candidate, as was reported."

Meanwhile, no one has supplied adequate answers to this political mystery.

The Courier attempted to get a statement from Griffin, but was told by his office that he would be out of the city until March 29. Mr. Thornton is not available for comment.

And so the plot thickens.

Sees Negro Attorney General For Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (ANP)

The Call and Post predicted here last week that the nation's second Negro United States attorney will be named in this state.

This possibility is more than remote, the paper said because of a three-way struggle between high ranking Ohio Democrats over who should fill the post currently held by lame duck Republican Russell Ake.

The Negro who is likely to become the second of his race to become a U. S. Attorney in the nation (the first, Cecil Poole in California) and the first Negro ever to be employed in the Cleveland U. S. Attorney's office above the rank of messenger is Merle McCurdy.

McCurdy, 46, currently serving as legal defender and for 10 years an assistant county prosecutor, is being boomed for the post by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle.

In competition with McCurdy are:

Ralph Locher, law director of the City of Cleveland, the nomination of Senator Frank J. Lausche.

Martin Icove, law director of the City of Cleveland, the nomination of Senator Stephen J. Young.

According to informed sources, the names of Locher and Icove are meeting resistance from powerful Cuyahoga county Democrats.

In recognition of the strong Negro vote in Cleveland for President Kennedy in the 1960 election, the Democratic bosses are being hard pressed by Negro leaders to name a Negro to an important job, the paper declared.

Judge Carter To Seek Post As Congressman

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Judge Russell L. Carter of Dayton, state superintendent of the Budget, Thursday announced he will seek the Democratic nomination for congressman-at-large.

He will distribute his petition at a statewide rally of the Ohio State Democratic Forum here Sunday. A predominantly Negro political action group, the Forum screened 67 Negro possibilities in the state and announced it would back Carter for the post.

The second Negro to hold a judgeship in the state, the Dayton attorney says he is the first member of his race to seek a statewide office. Actually, he is the first Negro to seek a major party nomination in a statewide contest. In 1934, I. O. Ford, also a Negro, was the Ohio Communist party nominee for governor.

"NOW IS THE TIME"

"I think now is the time," Carter said, "for Negroes to declare themselves for offices at all levels. Somebody has got to start it. In 10 years, maybe a Negro will be elected to the Supreme Court of Ohio."

Carter figures he would need about 250,000 votes to get the nomination. "There are over 800,000 Negroes in this state," he said, and about two thirds of them of voting age. There are many of them who are registered Republicans who would cross over to vote for a Negro."

He quoted William L. Coleman, state Democratic chairman, as saying that his candidacy would be a good thing for the party.

A 42-year-old Columbus native, Carter is a graduate of Ohio State University and the Harvard Law School. A veteran of World War II, he enlisted as a private and was discharged as a lieutenant.

He opened a law practice in Dayton in 1947 and January, 1950, was named an assistant by then Prosecutor Matthias Heck, a post he held



JOHN M. THORNTON

... "he's a good man"

until July, 1953, when Governor Frank J. Lausche appointed him to a short term on the municipal court bench. Carter ran for reelection in the fall, but was defeated by Judge Cecil Edwards.

Carter says he has no intention of leaving his present job because he is a candidate, but may ask for a leave of absence for a month before the primary to campaign.

The candidate makes his home in Dayton at 3209 Chicamauga Ave. He and his wife, Esther, have two children, Esther, a freshman at Oberlin College, and Russell, Jr., 13. Mrs. Carter is the former Esther Scott, of Atlanta, Ga., and is the daughter of Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr. of the Atlanta Daily World.

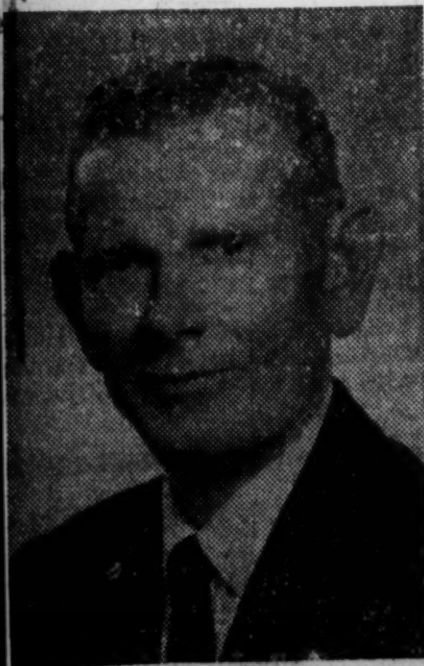
7 Hopefuls Pushing Sign

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
7-22-61
MAGILL SAYS IT IS A
GRASS ROOTS CAMPAIGN

The Ward 2 Councilman race is beginning to take shape now as the number of "hopefuls" filing for the post reached seven Wednesday. Joining the race is Ernest E. Jones, retired police lieutenant and lone Negro candidate; Harry J. Flewelling, long-time federal employee, and Maury Ferguson, advertising representative. They will vie against earlier filers. A. M. Bert DeBolt, realtor and property manager; Glenn D. McGill, tax accountant; and William E. Ware of the Peerless Boiler Engineering company.

A. M. DeBolt

DeBolt, 54, is a native Oklahoman, who attended Oklahoma City schools and the Oklahoma university. A family man, he is the father of three children and grandfather of five. A member of First Lutheran church, he is a Shriner and life member of Knights of Pythias.



A. M. DEBOLT

DeBolt, who closely identifies himself with the problems of Ward 2, served one term on the council as representative from Ward 1, from 1955 to 1959. He was defeated in the last race by Harry Downs, and seeks election this year from Ward 2 due as a result of earlier ward boundary changes.

The Ward 2 businessman says he is tired of the conditions existing in this ward insofar as streets, sewers and lighting conditions. As to his program, he says he has very definite plans, based on four years experience in cleaning up and getting work done. He has served on the city board of adjustment, been active in civic affairs as chairman and vice chairman of the Eastside Chamber of Commerce.

He also states that he has been working on a plan for seven years aimed at relocating the disposal plants and this plan, in portions, has been adopted and recommended by a 100-man committee.

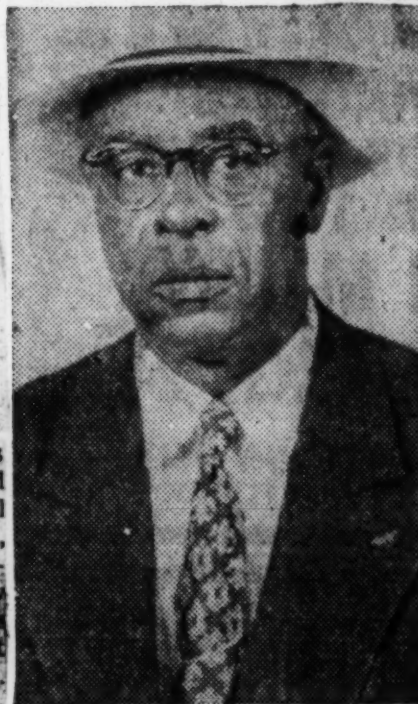
Ernest E. Jones

"Win or lose, I'm in the race," is what Jones had to say Thursday morning following his Wednesday filing.

"I'm going to campaign on a platform of good government, stressing city expansion and improvements in Ward 2 insofar as streets and more playgrounds are concerned," Jones continued.

Jones served on the Oklahoma City police force from 1927 until 1952, when he retired after 25 years of service. Before his elevation to lieutenant, he had served the department as scoutcar officer and worked with the detective bureau.

The retired lieutenant has lived in Oklahoma City continuously since 1917, coming here from Hutchinson, Kans., where he had



E. E. Jones

worked two years as a day laborer. Before going to Hutchinson he had lived with his family in Meridian, Okla., after moving from Upsher County, Texas, when only 14 years old.

Active in civic work, Jones has served the YMCA Committee of Management, and the Negro Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the East Sixth Street Christian church where he has chaired the trustee board; a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner.

Since his retirement, Jones has engaged in selling real estate besides serving three years as night watchman at Douglass high school and more recently as security man at Bryant Center.

He lives with his wife, Leah Jones, retired public school teacher, at 11... N.E. 7th street. The couple has one daughter, Mrs. Artha Clay, teacher at Culbertson elementary school.

Glenn D. McGill

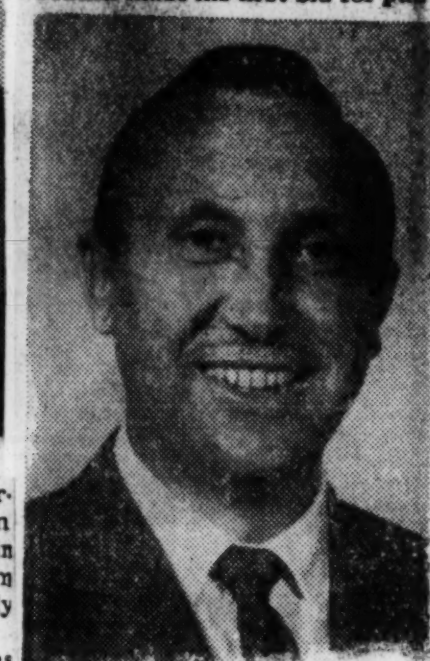
It seems to be a grass roots campaign for McGill, whose election quest is aimed at "bringing the job of government back to the people."

Campaigning for a change in city government, McGill says his plans include supporting or introducing proposals to improve city streets, relocate the disposal plant, improve the garbage service, increase police protection, inspire public safety, prohibit taxation without representation and return the government of the people to the people.

ple. McGill, 33, has conducted business as a public accountant for 16 years and a private investigator against district improvement at an exorbitant price.

His business record, he says, is strong evidence of training, qualification and experience necessary for public office.

McGill made his first bid for public office in 1950, when he ran for representative in a race of nine.



HARRY J. FLEWELLING

Called to active duty with the 45th National Guard duty more than three months before the election, he placed third though he had withdrawn.

(See picture on Page 5).

He is the father of three children: Jerry Dwain, 4; Celesta Rae, 10; and Donna Dell, 18 months.

Harry J. Flewelling

Flewelling bases his race on engineering "know-how" and the sincere draft coming from neighbors in Ravenswood Manor addition who feel he will be good for city government. He is presently chief of the engineering division of the local Veterans Administration.

"The next four years will be crucial years for Oklahoma City insofar as paving, water and sewer district development is concerned," he stresses.

In seeking the council seat, he says he feels very qualified to represent the people, to see that they don't get stuck on bond issues and sewage. His program includes seeing that the people are informed

before concrete decisions are made which involve large expenditures of funds and protecting the people against district improvement at an exorbitant price.

Flewelling came to the city in 1950 to supervise construction of the VA hospital and has served the government 22 years as an engineer and administrator.

He is a member of the Oklahoma City Engineers Club; board of governors, Federal Safety Council, Western District of Oklahoma; member, American Society of Safety Engineers and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers.

Ware Wins Council Seat With Substantial Negro Vote

The recent City Council race in Ward 2 not only proved that fraudulent voting procedure was afoot, but proved that the Negro vote can well be tagged as "the balance of power." A check of the voting in the 24 predominantly Negro precincts of Ward 2 proved the Negro vote worked strongly in favor of the William Ware win over Maury Ferguson.

Ware, who won by slightly less than 200 votes, showed substantial wins in seven of these precincts, led in six others, and tied with Ferguson 60-60 and 62-62 in Precincts 22 and 38, respectively. Ware showed overwhelming victories in Spencer precincts 55 and 55.

Ferguson showed his greatest margins in precincts 31 and 35, the Carverdale and Garden Oaks additions, and polled slight pluralities over Ware in only five of the 24 precincts.

Officials returns of the 24 heavily Negro-populated precincts of the total 58 Ward 2 precincts showed:

Precinct	Ware	Fer.
2	50	86
6	81	41
7	67	33
8	75	31
9	98	77
10	94	41
14	64	57
16	52	44
17	41	31
18	66	81
19	46	58
20	31	45
22	60	60
23	85	82
24	37	41
27	50	65
31	58	128
35	63	101
36	111	69
38	62	62
54	72	18
55	75	20
57	61	43
58	33	35

Also noteworthy for area citizens were the polling results for E. E. Jones, lone Negro candidate in the Ward 2 primary. Jones was runner-up to Ferguson although he did not start his campaign until the last few days before the primary.

Dunjee Band Concert, Queen Crowning Tonight

"An Escapade of Music," the Dunjee high school instrumental concert presentation, will be presented at 8 p.m. tonight in the school auditorium with approximately 150 students of grades 5-12 participating.

Highlight of the program will be the crowning of Miss Gloria Anderson, junior, as "Miss Creole-ndo," and little Miss Shirley Young, 5th grader, as "Miss Melody."

3 Candidates, One a Negro, Enter Ward 2 Council Race

Abram Ross Declares Intention to File Next Week

The seemingly quiet councilman race in Ward 2 gets vocal this week as two opponents announce their candidacy through the Black Dispatch for the first time, and one Negro hopeful announced his intention to file before the next week deadline.

As the race begins to take shape, William E. Ware, engineer at Pearlless Boiler Engineering Company, 2015 E. Park Place, and Glenn MaGill, operator of Criminal Bureau of Investigation, declare they're in the race for city councilman from Ward 2. Cose on the heels of this comes announcement from Abram Ross, KBYE station announcer and East-side resident, that he will file next week as a result of a draft coming from local citizens and speaking out against the secrecy bearing some 3,000 signatures. Ware, or "Bill," as he prefers to be called, is well known to citizens "tape recordings of all council sessions in Ward Two as a businessman, family man, good neighbor, and anof the council would agree to such active booster of all of Oklahoma City.

He came to Oklahoma City in 1940 and has lived here since that time except for a period during World War II. Active in non-business community affairs, he is a member of the Kelham Avenue Baptist church, the Rotary club, Northeast Chamber of Commerce, P-TA, and the Shrine Mounted Patrol.

Equal Representation

Equal representation for all of Ward 2 is what Ware is stressing in his campaign besides relocation of the disposal plant, development and improvement of Eastern avenue and other major streets, development of lighted playgrounds, building of a public relations to keep everyone informed of needs and the developments that occur before any action is taken.

MaGill, the only candidate in the race to seek public office for the second time, once ran for representative from Oklahoma county, but was forced to leave the race during the campaign for service in the Korean conflict. He also served in World War II with the U. S. Navy, where he worked as an undercover agent.

In private life, MaGill is both a private investigator and tax and bookkeeping agent. He is 33 years old, married with 3 children.

MaGill is stressing representation for all citizens of Ward 2, coupled with emphasis on bringing the government back to the people.

Negro Elected To City Council In Oklahoma

Frederick, Okla.
Frederick, Okla., Dennis Shaw last week became the first Negro to be elected to the Frederick City council when he polled 233 votes out of 312 cast in Ward 3.

Harold Hildebaugh, the appointed incumbent in Ward 3, received 70 votes and J. L. Black, also a Negro, 19. It was the only contested council post in the four wards.

Full, Useful Life Background Of Authority's New Member

A. Maceo Walker, prominent Negro businessman named yesterday to the Memphis Transit Authority, has been a pace-setter for his race in Memphis city affairs.

As a member of the three-man MTA, he will be the first Negro on one of the city's high-level policy boards. The \$5,000-a-year he will receive is the highest that the city pays a Negro.

But this is not the first city post for Mr. Walker. Last April he was named to the 18-member, non-paid Traffic Advisory Commission. It was the first time a Negro had been appointed to such a job.

Born in Indianola, Miss., he had lived in Memphis 41 of his 52 years. He is the son of the late Dr. Joseph Edison Walker, founder of the Universal Life Insurance Co. and the Tri-State Bank, both of which his son now heads.

Other Interests

Business has not taken all of his time and energy. He is chairman of the board of the Mississippi Boulevard Christian Church and of the Shelby County Democratic Club, a board member of the Abe Scharff Branch of the YMCA and past president of the National Insurance Association.

On the MTA, Mr. Walker succeeds Edmund Orgill, who once backed the late Dr. Walker in an unsuccessful campaign for a place on the Memphis Board of Education.

A graduate of Fisk College in Nashville, Mr. Walker received a master's degree in business administration from New York University and a degree in actuarial mathematics from the University of Michigan.

He disagreed with those who said his appointment to the MTA was simply a swap of one leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for another. He was named to the MTA in place of Negro attorney A. W. Willis Jr.

Father Of Three

Mr. Walker explained the difference was that, unlike Mr. Willis, he had not taken an active part in desegregation law suits against the city.

He is a member of the NAACP, however. "I don't know of a Negro in Memphis who is not."

Married and the father of three children, he lives at 1255 South Parkway East.

Willis Foe Claims

A Moral Victory

Richard Ely Says Walker Is Less Objectionable

A leader in the vocal opposition to A. W. Willis' appointment to the Memphis Transit Authority claimed a moral victory yesterday in the City Commission's vote denying the post to the Negro attorney.

Richard Ely, president of the Memphis and Shelby County Council of Civic Clubs, added the action of the commissioners "is still far short of what we expected of them."

Mr. Ely will present a resolution to council directors tomorrow calling for registration of white voters as a political weapon and opposing the appointment of any member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to city offices.

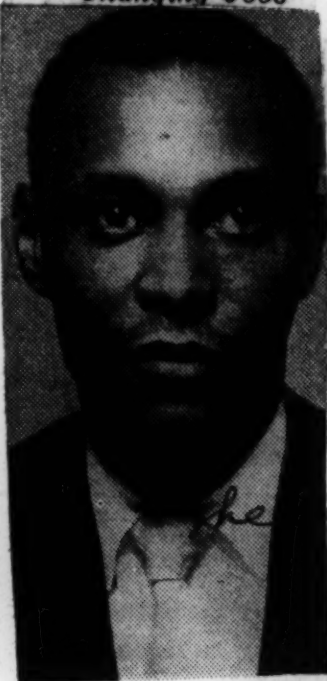
The commissioners' switch of A. Maceo Walker for Mr. Willis on the MTA "leaves us right where we were before," Ely said. "We feel that Walker is less objectionable than Willis. Willis is Walker's man. We are just swapping one of the subordinates for the boss," he said of Mr. Walker's leading role in Negro affairs.

However, Mr. Ely explained that Mr. Walker had not appeared regularly in NAACP law suits as had Mr. Willis. For that reason he was less objectionable.

Council directors will meet at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow at Russell's Restaurant at 220 South Claybrook to act on the proposed resolution.



A. Maceo Walker
Changing Jobs



A. W. Willis Jr.
Dropped



William Huntzicker
Appointed

Negro Leaders Are Surprised By MTA Swap

Choice Of A. Maceo Walker Comes After Huddles

In Private

By JOSEPH C. KOENEN

Negro leaders expressed amazement yesterday at a City Commission compromise that put businessman A. Maceo Walker on the Memphis Transit Authority in place of attorney A. W. Willis Jr.

The swap of the two Negro leaders came at a special commission meeting yesterday morning. The session ended a series of private negotiations among the commissioners that began almost 24 hours earlier.

The first indication of possible resentment in the Negro community came after a meeting of seven prominent leaders at the office of Lt. George W. Lee.

"We want time to review the whole thing before we reach a decision," said Mr. Lee. "Why exchange one NAACP man for another is the question that arises."

'Public Peace'

The commissioners explained their action as an effort to preserve "unity and public peace. We do not want to see our city placed in the position of some other Southern cities."

For all five commissioners, the decision represented a change in position. Four had supported Mr. Willis' nomination at Tuesday's meeting. But the action could be interpreted mainly as a victory for Mayor Henry Loeb who had fought the Mr. Willis' nomination down to a threat of vetoing it.

Mr. Walker said he would accept the nomination. He had been consulted by Mayor Loeb and Commissioner Claude Armour Friday night about taking the \$5,000-a-year job and resigning from the Traffic Advisory Commission. His TAC resignation, dated Friday, was accepted yesterday.

The Walker-for-Willis switch involved two other elections and a legal snarl. In addition to putting Mr. Walker on the MTA, the commissioners:

Accepted Edmund Orgill's resignation from the MTA and appointed him to the Light, Gas & Water Board.

Replaced Mr. Walker on the TAC with William Huntzicker, former city traffic engineer.

Behind Closed Doors

Most of the private sessions were conducted behind closed doors in the office of Mayor Loeb who has advocated open discussions of city affairs. The Friday night meeting was at Commissioner Armour's home.

After an hour-and-a-half private session yesterday morning, the commissioners were ready to go through the formal motions making the agreement legal.

For about 20 minutes they followed a script so carefully prepared by City Atty. Frank Gianotti that it included who was to make each motion. There was only one blank space—for Mr. Huntzicker's name. He was not asked to take the TAC job until yesterday morning when Commissioner William Farris called him.

The legal difficulties stemmed from Mayor Loeb's nomination June 27 of Mr. Orgill to the LG&W post. This left vacant his

MTA job, to which Mr. Willis was appointed four days ago.

However, the city code requires that the nomination come from the commissioner who supervises the agency—in the LG&W case, John T. Dwyer, who opposed the Orgill election.

To remove any legal cloud from Mr. Orgill's election, the June action was rescinded. For the same reason, Mr. Willis' election to the MTA was revoked. Mr. Farris, rather than Mayor Loeb, had nominated him Tuesday.

Resignations Accepted

In rapid-fire order, the commission officially accepted Mr. Orgill's resignation from the MTA and Mr. Walker's resignation from the TAC.

Mr. Dwyer then made Mr. Orgill's LG&W nomination which he had once fought. Mayor Loeb nominated Mr. Walker. Mr. Farris wrapped it up with Mr. Huntzicker's nomination.

All the votes were unanimous.

NEGRO BARRED FROM OFFICE

MEMPHIS (AP) In a rare political move, Mayor Henry Loeb announced Thursday he will veto the election of a Negro lawyer to the Memphis Transit Authority.

Loeb objects to A.W. Willis, Jr., 36, because he has been an attorney in many integration suits backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The mayor said he will file his veto at the Tuesday Meeting of the City Commission. It would be the first in the memory of veteran courthouse observers. Willis was named to the authority, which sets policy for the city-owned 267 bus transit system, by a 4-1 Vote last Tuesday. Commissioners John T. DWYER and J.W. MOORE said they will not change their votes. William Farris declined comment. Claude Armour said he will wait and see what happens.

The Montgomery Advertiser
p 2 a Fri. 7-28-61

3-Man Transit Authority

Memphis Negro Wins Big Post

Atlanta World P1
(Editor's Note: The appointment of a Memphis, Tennessee, Negro to the powerful three-man transit authority, has reflected the growing power of the Negro vote in the City of Memphis.)
File 7-28-61

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

A. W. Willis, Jr., businessman and attorney of 881 Mississippi Boulevard, was being flooded with congratulations this week following his appointment as a member of the three-man Memphis Transit Authority by a 4-1 vote.

The appointment came Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of City Commissioners. Mayor Henry Loeb cast the negative vote. He announced Sunday that he would vote against Mr. Willis because he didn't think the young executive qualified for the position.

Mr. Willis won at a time when opposition was beginning to build up against him. The Mayor was against him and so was the membership of the Memphis and Shelby County Council of Civic Clubs. In fact, A. Marco Walker, president of the Tri-State Bank and Universal Life Insurance Co., and the Rev. J. A. McDaniel, executive secretary of the Memphis Urban League and pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church, were being mentioned as substitutes for Attorney Willis.

The appointment of Mr. Willis to the \$5,000-a-year MTA post is the result of the solid backing given by the Volunteer Committee, a group of civic and political leaders who guide the thinking of thousands of Negro voters in Memphis and Shelby County.

When word came down several weeks ago that a Negro was being considered as a replacement for former Mayor Edmund Orgill when he leaves MTA to become a member of the Memphis Light, Gas and Water Commission, the Volunteer Committee singled out Mr. Willis for the post.

When opposition began to mount against Attorney Willis this past weekend, the Volunteer Committee met Monday of this week, gave Mr. Willis its solid backing and agreed that no other Negro accept the job if Willis were ignored by the City Commission.

Mayor Loeb was taken back and surprised Tuesday afternoon when the matter came up. Commissioner Farris nominated Mr. Willis. Mayor Loeb said he would not attempt to hold up the vote since he felt Commissioners Farris, Dwyer, Moore and Armour would vote for Willis. They did.

The Mayor had expected the vote to come up at a future meeting since Mr. Orgill is not leaving MTA until Friday.

Attorney Willis was at home eating lunch when he heard of his appointment. He said he was gratified by the vote of confidence showed him by four of the Commissioners. He said he would do all within his power to help the Mem-

phis Transit Authority operate smoothly.

Mr. Willis is an executive officer at Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association at 588 Vance Avenue. His late father, A. W. Willis, Sr., was a high official with Universal Life Insurance Co. *File 7-28-61*

Young Willis and his wife are the parents of two children. His mother, Mrs. M. E. Willis, resides at 1383 Pillow, and his brother, Thomas, of 1395 Melrose Cove, is an official of Universal Life Insurance Co.

Nashville Councilman Lillard Has Not Accepted U. S. Post

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
NASHVILLE (AP) — Robert E. Lillard, city councilman, who has been offered the post as an assistant U. S. attorney for Middle Tennessee School for the Blind and a real estate broker, said last week he had not decided whether he will accept it.

Lillard said he had suggested the appointment of Adolpho A. Birch Jr., his law associate, for an interim period so he can complete his present four-year term on the city council, which expires in June 1963. The other Negro councilman here is Atty. Alexander Looby.

"I have received no commitment that Birch will be named for the interim appointment," said Lillard.

"I don't know whether I will accept the appointment if my associate is not named for the interim and will make no decision until after my suggestion has been acted on," Lillard said. If he does accept or if his associate is named, it would be the first time a Negro has served in the post.

Lillard said Birch worked with him in the Kennedy - Johnson campaign and that his interim appointment would be somewhat of a reward for party loyalty.

Lillard indicated that he would accept the appointment at the end of his present term on the city council. He said U. S. Sens. Albert Gore and Estes Kefauver had assured him they would nominate him for the post.

4 candidates Nashville race

Memphis
NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Another colored candidate has thrown his hat in the ring along with three more tan candidates who will run in the June special election to fill nine City Council seats from newly annexed areas in Nashville.

He is Lee Henry Mayo, director of the Mabel McKay Home, 1st district, 10th ward.

"I plan to see that the annexed area will get all the rights and privileges the city is now enjoying," said Mayo.

Baltimore, Md.
Mayo served as teacher, principal and coach in West

Galveston's Negro Councilman Is Not First, But Is Very Unique

Atlanta Daily World
GALVESTON, Texas (AP) — When T. D. Armstrong was elected to the city council here last month by virtue of an almost unbelievable three vote margin, many erroneously hailed him as the city's first Negro alderman.

Without taking anything from Armstrong, the distinction was undeserved. In fact, the month-old councilman himself will tell you that he is not the first Negro to occupy the post.

But, he is the first since the Civil War reconstruction days when the Negro head of the Republican party in Texas, Reed Wright Cuney, served as a city alderman.

"ONE OF THE FIRST"

"There is a certain amount of pride in knowing that I was one of the first — that I had realized something that as a boy I could not have dreamed of realizing, being a city official," Armstrong said.

Armstrong has a strong sense of responsibility, because he knows that the citizens of Galveston are watching his every move as a councilman.

He is not exactly a stranger to politics although this is his first elective office. He was the first Negro to run for the Isle school board about a dozen years ago, losing by 100 votes. He lost again in 1957 when he ran for finance commissioner, but ran third in a field of six and only 600 votes behind the winner.

What made him decide to seek one of the seven places on the new city council?

FELT HE WAS "QUALIFIED"

Armstrong felt he was qualified to serve his city. Now a wealthy man in real estate, insurance and the motel, drugstore, and funeral business, Armstrong is a college graduate and a former public school teacher at Port Arthur.

When Thomas and Mary Armstrong packed up their belongings and their children at a Louisiana sugar plantation in 1913 and moved to Texas, they would not have dared to dream that their only son might some day be a public official.

Thomas Deboy Armstrong, then 6 years old held no such dreams, either. But, that was 50 years ago.

His interest in government goes back to his teaching days in Port Arthur, where for six years he taught economics, sociology and civics. Six of his seven sisters also taught school in Port Arthur at one time, and three are still teaching.

TWO YEARS AT TUSKEGEE

Armstrong studied for two years at Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., but received his bachelor of science degree in education at Prairie View A and M college in Texas in 1929.

When he gave up teaching as a career, Armstrong worked for two years aboard a boat operated by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey out of New Orleans, then moved to Galveston in 1938 to become manager of Strobe Funeral Home at a salary of \$66 per month.

He entered the real estate business while keeping his job with Strobe in 1943, turning to real estate full-time in 1945, when he also opened Armstrong's Drug Store. Four years later, Armstrong opened the Little Shamrock Motel and coffee shop in the same block.

BUYS FUNERAL HOME

In 1958, Armstrong purchased the funeral home where he once worked, along with Gold Bond Funeral Benefits Insurance Co., of which he is president.

With all of his business and public duties, as well as civic activity, Armstrong still takes time out to be with his family in their fashionable home not far from his business interests. But he takes a second seat at home to the ruler of the household — grandfather Armstrong's 3-year-old grandchild, Marguerite.

His wife, Marguerite, his daughter, Mrs. Thelma Hannah, 24, and

his 11-year-old son, Thomas D. Jr., all of whom had worked for him in the campaign, feel they have a right to help him arrive at decisions that face him as a businessman and city father.

2 Negroes Named To Public Posts In Dallas, Texas

Atlanta, Ga. 1-9-61
DALLAS — (ANP) — Two local men, one a physician, the other a businessman, were recently appointed by the City Council to serve on municipal boards. They are Dr. Frank Jordan, and R. R. Revis.

Dr. Jordan, native born Dallasite and prominent physician and surgeon has been named as a member of the Advisory Public Health Board of the City of Dallas.

Atlanta, Ga.
Revis was appointed to the City-County Civil Defense and Disaster Commission. The appointment was a first in the city of Dallas.

Dr. Jordan will work closely with the Dallas Public Health Service. He is a graduate of the Dallas Public Schools and the Howard University School of Medicine.

He is an active member of the staff at St. Paul Hospital, having been one of the first five Negro physicians to be named to that staff, and he is also a member of the staff of Southwest General hospital.

San Antonian Seeks City Council Post

SAN ANTONIO — (ANP)— Following a meeting of political and civic leaders, it was announced that G. J. Sutton, 52, long prominent in local politics, would be a candidate for election to the San Antonio city council, this spring.

In 1948, Sutton made history when he was elected to the board of trustees of the San Antonio junior college district.

He was the first Negro in the South's history to be elected to such a position. Sutton served a six-year term, and was not a candidate for re-election.

He has been militantly active in civic and political affairs, and was a member of the Texas delegation to the 1960 National Democratic convention, the first Negro to be elected delegate from this area of Texas.

Runs for Council

SAN ANTONIO (ANP)— G. J. Sutton, widely known as a political figure, the only Negro candidate for city council seat, will run on the ticket of the Better Government League. It was formally announced last week.

Johnson's Old Post Sought

Negro Among 72 For Senate Seat

AUSTIN, Tex. (UP)—A handful of political veterans have combined with a carload of political amateurs to give Texas a record breaking choice for the person to fill the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Seventy-two candidates, including three women, a Negro farmer and crooner Bing Crosby's father-in-law, paid their \$50 filing fee before Saturday night's midnight deadline.

The post will be filled in an April 4 special election.

It was a record number of candidates, more than doubling the old record of 23 set in 1941 when W. Lee (pass the biscuit) Pappy O'Daniel won the trip to Washington.

Although the election is April 4, it will undoubtedly be some time after that before the eventual winner is decided. With so many candidates in the race, a runoff will probably be necessary.

The major candidates are William A. (Cowboy Bill) Blakely, now serving as interim senator on appointment, U. S. Rep. Jim Wright, State Atty. Gen. Will Wilson, State Senator Henry B. Gonzalez, former State Rep. Maurice Maverick and John Towner, the only Republican in the bunch.

Amazingly for a traditionally Democratic state, Tower is given a good chance to win the post, probably on the basis of a strong race he waged against Johnson when the vice president was running for both the office he now holds and re-election to the Senate.

Tower and Blakely are both campaigning as staunch conservatives; Wright and Wilson as middle-of-the-roads; Gonzales and Maverick as liberals.

The other candidates run the mill from a pretty blonde designer of children's clothes to an unemployed stenographer to a woman preacher. The list includes salesmen, attorneys, businessmen, technicians, oilmen, and sign painters.

The list is so long, Secretary of State Frank Lake said he was afraid the voters would mistake the ballot for a telephone directory.

Johnson's Senate Seat Sought by Texas Farmer

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—Eristus Sams, a resident farmer in the community of Prairie View, is a candidate for the U. S. Senate—the position vacated by vice president Lyndon Johnson.

In the special U. S. Senate election scheduled for April 4, he will be the first Negro ever to run for the Senate in the history of Texas.

Pointing out that he "supported the present administration in the last election," Mr. Sams revealed that he is campaigning on behalf of the "family type farm."

HE TOLD the Courier, "Farmers should receive returns for their labor and investments equal to the returns received for comparable human talents and

trated into fewer hands. "As a result many individual farmers now have less chance than ever before to acquire family-sized farms of their own."

Mr. Sams is seeking tax reforms to prevent non-agricultural corporations from buying farm

land, and a revision of state and Federal income tax structure to limit private corporations, pleasure and hobby investors.

Mr. Sams is a breeder and producer of hybrid maize at Texas A&M College.



ERISTUS SAMs

... for the farmers ... a break? resources in other types of enterprises."

Mr. Sams maintains that the free-enterprise system is based upon the "family type farm."

He asserts, "As our country becomes more industrialized, and as larger and more industrial fortunes have been accumulated, ownership of agricultural land in most areas has become concen-

GOVERNOR S. ERNEST VANDIVER
REFUSES POST
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Vandiver Withdraws From Army Post Consideration

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver withdrew himself Thursday from consideration as secretary of the Army because "my first duty is to the people of Georgia."

President-elect John F. Kennedy, in a wire from his New York headquarters, promptly acknowledged Vandiver's telegram of withdrawal and said: "I hope it will be possible for you, when you have completed your work there to join the administration in a position of responsibility."

He gave no hint of what other high post he might have in mind later for Vandiver, who has two years left in his term.

The 42-year-old governor's announcement ended days of speculation among Georgia politicians. Among these was Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd who, if Vandiver had gone to Washington, would have taken over the governor's chair and the hot potato of proposed new segregation legislation due to come up when the legislature meets two weeks hence.

In a note of bitterness, Vandiver's telegram said, "Irresponsible journalism by a New York Times writer, falsely alleging 'congressional pressure,' has been embarrassing to me." He referred to a Times report that Georgia's Sen. Richard E. Russell and Rep. Carl Vinson, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Armed Services committees had brought pressure to bear on Vandiver's behalf. Vandiver is Russell's nephew by marriage.

Kennedy also took occasion in his reply "to reiterate at this time that on no occasion did you, the members of the Georgia congressional delegation, or any other citizen attempt to influence or pressure me in regard to this nomination."

The president-elect said, "I regret more than I can say published stories suggesting this. These stories are without foundation."

The New York Times story by W. H. Lawrence, said Wednesday that Kennedy, "resisting strong

congressional pressure, is reported to have decided Tuesday against the appointment of Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia as secretary of the Army."

Referring to Russell and Vinson, Lawrence's story said the two "are powerful men in Congress, quite apart from the authority they wield as chairmen of the separate Armed Services committees."

VANDIVER IS OUT AT OWN REQUEST

Asks Kennedy to Consider Him No Longer for Army Chief—Latter Complies

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 5—Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver asked President-elect John F. Kennedy today to withdraw his name from consideration for appointment as Secretary of the Army.

In a telegram released by the Governor's office, he told Mr. Kennedy that "my first duty is to the people of Georgia." However, there was no indication that Mr. Vandiver was ruling out some other position in the new Administration, if one were offered.

The President-elect replied almost immediately, saying he had relayed the Governor's wishes to Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense-designate.

Mr. Kennedy told Mr. Vandiver that he hoped that when the Governor had completed his work in Georgia he could accept "a position of responsibility" in Washington. The Governor's term expires in two years.

The exchange apparently ended the controversies that developed after Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, told an Atlanta newspaper last Sunday that the Governor would be named to the sub-Cabinet post.

Liberals in Protest

Liberals protested on the ground that a segregationist should not be chosen to supervise a desegregated institution and that such an appointment would damage American prestige abroad. Some said they would have no objection to his receiving some other post.

In the telegram, Mr. Vandiver took note of reports in The New York Times that Representative Vinson and Senator Richard B. Russell, uncle of the Governor's wife, had strongly supported the prospective appointment. He said these reports had embarrassed him and the two law makers.

In an article from Palm Beach, Fla., Tuesday, The Times reported that "heavy Congressional pressure" was being placed on Mr. Kennedy to appoint the Georgia Governor. The article also said:

"Highly qualified sources said that the main pressures on Mr. Kennedy came from Georgia's two most influential members of Congress, who also head the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. They are Senator Richard B. Russell and Representative Carl Vinson. Both are strong advocates of the appointment of Governor Vandiver. Mr. Vinson has flatly

Democrat of Georgia. He asked President-elect Kennedy not to consider him for Army Secretary post.

predicted that the Governor would be appointed."

The text of the Governor's message to Mr. Kennedy follows:

"This telegram is to express to you my deep appreciation for your telephone call of Tuesday night. As I stated then, I had not sought the post of Secretary of the Army, was not seeking it and would not seek it.

"As you are well aware, no act or deed of mine resulted in my name being placed under consideration by you. Irresponsible journalism by a New York Times writer falsely alleging 'Congressional pressure' has been embarrassing to two of Georgia's greatest statesmen and to me.

"Today we are on the threshold of an historic session of the General assembly of Georgia where problems of grave importance will be considered. As I have stated, my first duty is to the people of Georgia. Therefore, all things considered, and under the circumstances prevailing, I respectfully request that my name be withdrawn from any further consideration for appointment as Army Secretary."

Kennedy's Reply

In reply, Mr. Kennedy sent the following telegram to Governor Vandiver:

"Thank you for your wire. I have notified Secretary of Defense-designate MacNamara of your wishes in the matter.

"I would like to reiterate at this time that on no occasion did you, the members of the Georgia Congressional delegation or any other citizen ever attempt to influence or pressure me with regard to this nomination and I regret more than I can say any published stories suggesting this. These stories are without foundation."

While I recognize your feeling of responsibility to the people of Georgia, I hope it will be possible for you—when you have completed your work there—to join the Administration in a position of responsibility."

Mr. Vandiver disclosed yesterday we are on the threshold

day that Mr. Kennedy called him Tuesday night from Palm Beach, Fla., and asked if he were interested in the appointment.

Vandiver Says No to Army Job

ATLANTA — (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver asked President-elect John F. Kennedy Thursday not to consider him for secretary of the Army.

Vandiver withdrew his name from any further consideration for the post.

He said again that his first duty is to the people of Georgia and that he plans to serve out the two remaining years of his term.

Vandiver's statement ended a tense week of speculation on whether he might be named to the federal post and turn the state government over to Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd.

In a telegram to Kennedy in New York, Vandiver said:

"Dear Mr. President: "This telegram is to express to you my deep appreciation for your telephone call of Tuesday night. As I stated then, I had not sought the post of secretary of the Army, was not seeking it and would not seek it.

"As you are well aware, no act or deed of mine resulted in my name being placed under consideration by you.

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of an historic session of the General Assembly of Georgia where problems of grave importance will be considered.

"As I have stated, my first duty is to the people of Georgia. Therefore, all things considered, and under the circumstances prevailing, I respectfully request that my name be withdrawn from any further consideration for appointment as Army secretary.

Warmest regards. "Ernest Vandiver, Governor." The President-elect was in Palm Beach when Vandiver forged into top ranks as a possibility for the appointment. It was under this dateline that a New York Times story reported Kennedy resented what was described as pressure exerted by Georgia Sen. Richard B. Russell and Rep. Carl Vinson, key congressional figures, in behalf of Vandiver.

All involved — including the President-elect — denied the existence of any such pressure.



WITHDRAWS NAME: Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver,

Vandiver Passes Up A Chance To Get Out

By Ray Jenkins

City Editor, Alabama Journal

GOV. VANDIVER of Georgia apparently has decided he doesn't want to be Secretary of the Army. But the fact that Sen. Kennedy was favorably disposed to Vandiver for this job and the Georgian seemed quite receptive still makes the matter a legitimate subject of inquiry.

At first it all sounded like a preposterous rumor. Why should he resign in the middle of a successful term as governor to serve in a sub-cabinet position at the pleasure of the President? And, even if he were disposed to accept the job, could Kennedy muster enough votes in a liberal Senate to confirm a leading segregationist as secretary of the biggest service?

But the more you look at the record, the more plausible the appointment seemed. Let's go back to the start. Samuel Ernest Vandiver was born June 3, 1918, in the village of Canon, just 15 miles from the South Carolina line in politically-obscure northeast Georgia. He got his law degree from the University of Georgia, traditional training ground of governors, and went into the Army Air Corps. Back from the war in 1945, he set up law practice in Lavonia, still almost in South Carolina, and generally lined up with the Talmadge organization.

In 1947, Ernie married into Georgia's aristocratic family of politics, the Russells of Winder; Bride Betty is the niece of Sen. Richard B. Russell.

Ernie remained loyal to Herman Talmadge during the celebrated two-governor period that followed Eugene Talmadge's death in 1946. When Herman finally dislodged M. E. Thompson from the Statehouse in 1948, Ernie became adjutant general. From there he made the complete tour of top state military jobs, serving first as director of Civil Defense and then as head of Selective Service.

Unbeatable In 1954

WHEN HE RAN for lieutenant governor in 1954, his Talmadge and Russell connections, coupled with his grass roots support by the National Guard, made him virtually unbeatable; he won by a big majority.

Ernie presided efficiently over the state Senate and quietly ran for governor. A warm and easy conversationalist, he was immensely popular among the legislators. He sat patiently through the 1957 Legislature, over which Gov. Marvin Griffin had an uncanny control. Two years later when Griffin began to lose his grip, Vandiver recognized the forebodings and started spoiling for a fight. He entered the governor's race in 1958 avowedly anti-administration.

Ernie never was a rough-and-tumble politician of the Griffin or Talmadge class; in his speeches he droned on about economic austerity and corruption in Atlanta, generally giving the impression of an honest, competent public servant, which he is.

Fortunately for him it was a famine year in gubernatorial politics; finally the Griffin crowd scratched up a candidate of sorts in the form of William T. Bodenhamer, a state representative and Baptist preacher from Ty Ty. Bodenhamer forced Vandiver to take a tougher position on segregation than he really wanted to, but there never was really any race. Ernie carried 156 counties. Bodenhamer managed to carry just three: his own, Gov. Griffin's, and—for some reason which yet perplexes me—my own home county of Worth.

Troubles Began On Inauguration Day

ERNIE'S TROUBLES set in on inauguration day. The financial difficulties were even worse than he had expected; new taxes seemed to be the only way out. He settled down to hard work, and, like Eisenhower, went in for vigorous action within the existing framework but little bold innovation. His diligence rewarded him with a near heart attack which landed him in the hospital last March. This did not sit well with Betty, needless to say, who didn't relish the prospect of widowhood at 40. His doctors ordered a slow-down and Betty enforced it.

All the while the spectre of integration moved menacingly closer in Atlanta. A surprisingly vocal group of Atlantians indicated they'd rather have a little integration than no schools at all. State political and business leaders of the first magnitude began to speak up "for" public schools—i.e., token integration. Ernie's campaign promise to preserve segregation at all costs was indeed on shaky ground.

Then the Griffin scandals began popping. Ernie worked with the Atlanta public prosecutor and managed to get a few indictments, but convictions were a different matter. Finally a grand jury investigated Griffin himself and found no evidence of wrongdoing. For the first time in two years, Griffin's stock seemed on the upswing; Vandiver's fortunes were now sagging.

So it all added up to a good time to get out. He couldn't succeed himself as governor, so what did he have to lose? He might give up two years of governorship for what could be eight years in Washington with more prestige than responsibility. (The Secretary of Defense, after all, is the fellow who really decides things in the Pentagon.)

But after all the speculation, which went for 10 days or more, Vandiver asked not to be considered for the job. Doubtless many considerations went into this decision, but foremost was probably his political future in Georgia. He would have been required to do a whole lot of backsliding on segregation to win confirmation.

The Number Two Man

THE MAN who would have stepped up to the governorship, had Vandiver resigned, is balding, personable Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd, a bright young lawyer from Butler in the heart of the peach country of west central Georgia.

Byrd has been running for governor just about ever since he got out of the University in the late 40's. Teamed up with the Talmadge organization, Byrd was edged out by Phil Campbell in 1954 in his first state race, for commissioner of agriculture. In 1958 he beat a sizable and impressive field after a vigorous campaign for lieutenant governor.

If he wins the governorship in 1962, he will keep intact the record perfect for lieutenant governors. Every lieutenant governor since the No. 2 spot was created in 1946 has moved up to the governorship. Byrd is the fourth.

Just how would Byrd's political future have been affected had Vandiver resigned? Since Byrd would have been serving Vandiver's unexpired term, he could have run for a full term in 1962. In normal times he would have been a sure-fire winner in '62. But with the racial situation as uncertain as it is, who can predict what will happen?

Byrd has taken a more-or-less realistic attitude on segregation. He concedes there is only "a thin hope" of retaining complete segregation, but says he'll work as hard as he can to fulfill that hope. He has never committed himself so unequivocally for segregation as Vandiver did.

But he may feel compelled to go all the way, to the point of closing the schools, in order to assure reelection in '62. He is expecting opposition from both the left and the right. The "open schoolers" are already talking up former Gov. Ellis Arnall as a candidate in case the schools are seriously threatened with closure.

Griffin Running Hard

GRIFFIN IS AN almost certain candidate, and even though he has lost favor of Talmadge, he can't be written off.

Marvin Griffin is a shrewd, tough campaigner who has visited not just every county, but probably every militia district in Georgia. But even Griffin is a moderate compared to roly-poly Roy Harris, Augusta's traveling salesman of Citizens Councilism, who is a pretty definite candidate in 1962. Harris, who used to be a big wheel in Georgia's politics, might make a creditable race in Mississippi, but I don't see any likelihood of his winning in Georgia. As I see it, the '62 race will be a close one between Byrd and Griffin; the winner may well be determined by the status of the integration situation precisely on election day.

Hartsfield In The Cabinet?

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Hartsfield may not want to leave Atlanta, of course, now that the integration crisis is coming to a head. He has spent years building good race relations in Atlanta and would hardly be disposed to step out if there were any possibility that his successor would wreck all this work.

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JENKINS

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JENKINS

Vandiver Won't Be Appointed to U.S. Post

Gov. Ernest Vandiver bowed out of the running for the nation's defense secretaryship Thursday, saying his "first duty is to the people of Georgia."

Kennedy said that Vandiver's name was "one among many" mentioned for the job. He indicated that Defense Secretary McNamara was a key to the governor's failure to get the post.

Kennedy also declared for the record that he had not been "pressured" by Georgia's congressional delegation to give the Army secretaryship to Vandiver, news dispatches to the contrary.

Vandiver removed his name from consideration for the post in a telegram sent Kennedy during the morning in which he said he had done nothing toward getting himself considered for the job.

IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM

"Irresponsible journalism by a New York Times writer, falsely alleging congressional pressure, has been embarrassing to the two of Georgia's greatest statesmen and to me," Vandiver's telegram said. Kennedy's telegraphic reply said in part:

"I would like to reiterate at this time that on no occasion did you, the members of the congressional delegation or any other citizen attempt to influence or pressure me in regard to this nomination."

SECRETS STORIES

"And I regret more than I can say any published stories suggesting this. These stories are without foundation."

"While I recognize your feelings of responsibility to the people of Georgia, I hope it will be possible for you, when you have completed your work there, to join the administration in a position of responsibility."

Kennedy gave a second indication that Defense Secretary-designate Robert S. McNamara was a key to Vandiver's failure to get the post. Kennedy said, "I have passed on your wishes in this matter to Mr. McNamara."

Kennedy had told Vandiver in a telephone conversation two nights before that he had agreed to give McNamara rather wide latitude in the selection of the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, according to Vandiver's version of the call.



GOV. ERNEST VANDIVER
"Georgia First"

Gov. Vandiver Refuses Post, Blasts Writer

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver withdrew himself Thursday from consideration for Vandiver before Kennedy and as secretary of the Army because his secretary of defense-designate, "my first duty is to the people of Georgia."

President-elect John F. Kennedy, in a wire from his New York headquarters, promptly acknowledged Vandiver's telegram of withdrawal and said: "I hope it will be possible for you, when you have completed your work there to join the administration in a position of responsibility."

TWO YEARS LEFT

He gave no hint of what other high post he might have in mind later for Vandiver, who has two years left in his term.

The 42-year-old governor's announcement ended days of speculation among Georgia politicians. Among these was Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd who, if Vandiver had gone to Washington, would have taken over the governor's chair and the hot potato of proposed new segregation legislation due to come up when the legislature meets two weeks hence.

In a note of bitterness, Vandiver's telegram said, "Irresponsible journalism by a New York Times writer, falsely alleging

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'ON NO OCCASION'

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Referring to Russell and Vinson, Lawrence's story said the two "are powerful men in Congress, quite apart from the authority they wield as chairmen of the separate Armed Services committees. It is not improbable that they will seek to exert new pressures on Vandiver before Kennedy and as secretary of defense-designate, Robert S. McNamara, select a civilian secretary of the Army."

The Times Thursday said "no comment" when asked about the governor's statement.

Vandiver, World War II Air Force pilot and former state adjutant general, expressed in his telegram "my deep appreciation for your telephone call of Tuesday night," when Kennedy asked if he would be interested in the Army job. "As I stated to you then," Vandiver continued, "I had not sought the post of secretary of the Army, was not seeking it and would not seek it. As you are well aware, no act or deed of mine resulted in my name being placed under consideration by you."

Reports that Vandiver was being considered for the job made the Georgia governor the target of some liberal groups, which objected to his public statements on segregation.

'WEAKER IMAGE'

One such group, the American Veterans Committee in Washington, had telegraphed Kennedy that

Vandiver "has opposed desegregation in the armed forces" and that his appointment "would undercut the moral leadership for human rights we know you want your administration to have." The committee said, "The appointment of an outspoken segregationist would materially weaken our image abroad."

The impending session of the legislature at which Vandiver said "problems of grave importance will be considered," will have to deal with an approaching crisis brought about by the conflict in Georgia's segregation laws and a federal court order to begin desegregating the 11th and 12th grades in Atlanta schools this year. Some legislators have urged that state laws be changed to avoid closing public schools.

There still was no word from Kennedy headquarters when he would fill the top civilian Army post. Thomas Watson, president of International Business Machines Inc., and Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee were reportedly among those being considered.

VANDIVER SPURNS POST

The Commercial Appeal
Georgia Governor Won't Be Army Secretary

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NOT VANDIVER

The Milwaukee Journal
The Montgomery Advertiser
GOV. S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia has withdrawn his name from consideration as secretary of the Army in the Kennedy Administration. He acted just a day after he said that President-elect Kennedy had asked him if he was interested in the job. Kennedy's press secretary had contended that Vandiver was only one of several men being considered.

The reasons for his withdrawal are cloaked behind the scenes. But it is fortunate that he is no longer being considered. To put a strong defender of racial segregation at the head of a desegregated Army would have been unfortunate — and would certainly have done damage to our prestige abroad. One job the next secretary of the Army will have to face up to is lowering of the racial barriers in the National Guard. Vandiver certainly wouldn't have been the man for that.

One of Vandiver's pledges in Georgia was that there would be no school desegregation as long as he was governor. It is one of four states in which there is no desegregation on the school front. As his state's adjutant general he had been highly critical of desegregation in the Army. On his return Dec. 1 from a tour of South America with other governors he stated that 80% of Brazil's population had Negro blood and added that "this is a good example of what could happen in this nation if we ever became completely integrated."

Most of Kennedy's appointments to date have been fortunate. That this one wasn't made is particularly fortunate.

Running As Independent

Richmond Pressing Drive For Lawyer In Assembly

Journal and Guide P. 3
Set 10-21-61
RICHMOND — Herman T. Benn, Richmond attorney who is seeking election to the Virginia General Assembly as an independent, and his campaign committee are waging an intensive crusade to put the first Negro in the House of Delegates in more than half a century.

Norfolk, Va.
Sub-committees from all sections of Richmond are working with the campaign committee headed by C. L. Townes, insurance executive. Mr. Benn has pledged himself to represent the people of Richmond in the best interests of all.

Speaking recently to campaign workers, he said:

"I AM certain that you have heard something about the possible merger of our city with Henrico county and possibly Chesterfield county. . . if this is not done we are certain to see our city annex parts of these counties."

He continued, "There are many reasons why these actions are being taken, most are for good reasons, but there is one main reason which is designed especially for the purpose of offsetting the voting strength of the 43 per cent Negro population."

HE STATED that this is possibly the last opportunity within the next 50 years for citizens to elect a Negro to fairly represent almost one half of the citizens of Richmond in the state legislature.

"Let's face it," he said, "of the seven candidates for election who won in the July primary, not one offers or will

support any program designed to promote the best interest of our people."

"WE HAVE FAILED to join



HERMAN T. BENN
Eyes Assembly Seat

forces and vote our strength in order to elect a person to represent our people — this is our chance; we must have a voice in the General Assembly and on Nov. 7 we will have this representation, but we must start now, working hard, contacting every voter to assure success."

In this light he said, "I am not making this race as a Republican or a Democrat, but as an independent candidate who will work for the best interest of our people and of all the people of Richmond."

"I STAND for the elimination of all laws designed to segregate or discriminate against any person," Mr. Benn said. He stated frankly that he also stood for fair labor laws and the right of labor to organize to protect the interest of the working man for complete revision of the Virginia garnishment law." (He believes that this law is designed to take advantage of many honest, hard working people.

He advocated a complete study and revision of the tax structure of Virginia and said that the personal property tax on household effects is the most unfair tax in the state.